

ANCIENT MONUMENTS · 3 · EAST ANGLIA AND THE MIDLANDS



ANCIENT MONUMENTS
EAST ANGLIA AND
THE MIDLANDS



ILLUSTRATED REGIONAL GUIDE No. 3

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The volumes in this series give a general survey of the archaeology of each region and descriptions of the sites and buildings now in the care of the Ministry of Works.

Hours of opening and prices of admission are given for the various monuments, and a map at the end shows the places of archaeological interest in the region.

There are twenty pages of photographic illustrations.

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in the care of the Ministry of Works

Illustrated Regional Guide No. 3

EAST ANGLIA AND
THE MIDLANDS

by

THE RT. HON. LORD HARLECH

P.C., K.G., K.C.M.G., F.S.A.

formerly First Commissioner of Works

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

In Volumes I and II of this series I endeavoured to provide a general historical background to the monuments of those areas, more particularly for the prehistoric and Roman periods. In the first volume I also added a short account of the various Monastic Orders of the Middle Ages. Accordingly, in this third volume I think it unnecessary to repeat what has already been covered in earlier guides, and have tried to confine the survey more closely to the individual monuments in the care of the Office of Works.

In the Midlands and Eastern area these include such interesting prehistoric sites as Grime's Graves in Norfolk, Arbor Low in Derbyshire, and megalithic barrows in the Cotswold area. In the Roman period the walls and site of Verulamium (St. Alban's) are of the greatest importance. As examples of mediæval work we have the two fine Shropshire abbeys of Buildwas and Haugmond and the beautiful Cluniac priory of Castle Acre in Norfolk. The castles include such notable examples as Goodrich and Framlingham. We have also in this area Kirby Hall, Northamptonshire, one of the most important large country houses of Elizabethan and Jacobean date.

In addition to buildings and remains handed over to the care of the Office of Works by private owners under deeds of guardianship, I include in this volume some of the most notable "historic buildings," i.e. buildings which are the property of the Crown. These include the Tower of London, Hampton Court, Kensington Palace, and the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey.

This volume completes the survey of the monuments in England, but it is hoped to publish volumes dealing with Wales and Scotland in due course.

June 1936

W. ORMSBY-GORE

NOTE

This series of regional guides to the Ancient Monuments of Great Britain under the care of the Ministry of Works was designed by Lord Harlech, and began to be published under his inspiration when he was the Rt. Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., and First Commissioner of Works. He himself wrote the first three volumes, on Northern, Southern and Central England, which were issued in 1935-8. The fifth volume, on North Wales, was also written by him and was published in 1948. During the war the earlier volumes went out of print: this new edition has been brought up to date with the author's consent by the inclusion of monuments taken over since the books were originally written, and by some revision in cases where the discovery of new evidence has led to a modification of previous theories. With these exceptions, however, the text in each case remains substantially that of the author.

*Ministry of Works
January 1951*

*N.B. Monuments whose names are
printed in italics are in the care of
the Ministry of Works.*

PREHISTORIC PERIOD

Neolithic

The oldest monuments in the guardianship of the Ministry of Works in the area dealt with in this volume are the remains of the elaborately constructed burial places of the neolithic peoples who invaded our island about 4,000 years ago. These usually took the form of long barrows, sometimes of stone and earth, sometimes of timber and earth, sometimes of earth alone. Many of them involved the use of large monoliths surrounding and covering the sepulchral chamber or chambers. True dolmens, i.e. mounds containing a gigantic capstone superimposed on a few standing stones, seem characteristic of our extreme western coasts, notable concentrations of such monuments being in Cornwall, Pembroke, the Llŷn peninsula of Caernarvon, and above all Anglesey. We can, accordingly, be safe in assuming that this earliest "megalithic style" was due to the impact on our western coasts of an Atlantic civilization having its origin in the Iberian Peninsula or the Mediterranean region. This culture established itself even more firmly in Ireland, the west and extreme north of Scotland, and in Denmark. There can be little doubt that it spread sporadically eastwards into England and there came into contact with other invaders from the Baltic, the Low Countries, and north-eastern France.

One of the principal concentrations of neolithic long barrows involving the use of the "megalithic idea" is in the Cotswolds of Gloucestershire. Differing in the arrangement of their internal megalithic chambers and in the details of their design, they conform fundamentally to one type. They are between 100 and 200 feet long, broader and loftier at one (usually the eastern) end where the carefully built side revetting walls curve in to form

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a semicircular forecourt ending in a portal with megalithic uprights. At *Uley* and *Natgrav* this portal gave access to a stone passage or ante-chamber out of which the burial chamber proper and its annexes opened. At *Beler Kasp*, which appears to be a decadent plan, the portal has become a dummy, the burial chambers being placed in the sides of the mound with separate but concealed passages and entrances.

A glance at the plan of these Cotswold long barrows reveals that they are really a form of "horned cairn" clearly related to the magnificent examples of such structures recently investigated in Northern Ireland, at *Cashel yn Ard* in the Isle of Man, in western Scotland, and in Caithness. While all vary in detail, they point to the people of this period having followed some common ritual or religious practice in connection with their important dead. The burials are of the type of "partial cremation," i.e. the bones have been subjected to some degree of burning, and pottery finds associated with them seem to belong to what are called "Neolithic A" or "Windmill Hill" types. The Cotswold long barrows probably belong to a comparatively late phase of the culture, and it is significant that at the *Natgrav* barrow a sherd of Peterborough or "Neolithic B" pottery, with herring-bone incisions, was found in the material used to block up the entrance to the burial chambers.

Another important example of the same fundamental plan came to light in 1933-4 in the excavation of the Giant's Hill long barrow at *Skendleby* in Lincolnshire. Here wood was used instead of stone. The concave eastern and broader end was revetted with split logs. Behind this screen is a pit, and westwards of this a burial chamber containing the bones of at least eight persons and fragments of Neolithic and early Beaker pottery. The tapering sides of the long mound were marked by two rows of timber posts, similar to the lines of stone monoliths found in Ireland and the Isle of Man.

Arthur's Stone, Dorstone, a fine megalithic burial mound about twelve miles west of Hereford, also dates from late in the neolithic period. It consists of the remains of an oval mound with a large stone burial chamber and passage. The gigantic capstone is 19 feet long, by 11 feet wide, and 1½ feet thick at its greatest

thickness. It now rests on five upright stones of the original nine which formed the chamber walls. North of this chamber is a corridor or entrance passage formed of megaliths.

But even more important than these sepulchral remains of this early period is *Grim's Graves* in the parish of Westling, about six miles from Thetford in south-west Norfolk, one of the most remarkable monuments of prehistoric man in England. In an area now being re-afforested by the Forestry Commission, the Ministry of Works has become guardian of about 30 acres which may be described as the "Sheffield of the Stone Age." Just as to-day we are dependent on iron and steel for our tools and weapons, ancient man was dependent on stone, and more especially on flint, for axes, arrowheads, scrapers to clean the skins of animals, knives, picks, etc. In the Neolithic Age, if not earlier, he discovered that the best flint for these many purposes was to be obtained from the floor-stone strata in chalk deposits, and accordingly he mined for such flint. Neolithic flint mines have been brought to light at several places in Sussex, notably at Cissbury, at Easton Down near Salisbury in Wiltshire, and elsewhere, but the most remarkable and extensive are at *Grim's Graves*, where flint was not only mined but manufactured into useful articles in vast quantities over a very long period of time. It is clear from the large area of finds of the period in the Brecklands of Suffolk and Norfolk that these were densely populated in the Neolithic Age, and that *Grim's Graves* was the industrial centre of this occupation. At *Grim's Graves* we can identify three successive periods or types of flint mining and manufacture. In this part of Breckland the chalk is generally covered with an overburden about 10 feet thick of glacial clay containing hard quartzite pebbles under a layer of blown sand. It so happens that at *Grim's Graves* there is an ancient dry valley where this overburden had been washed away, revealing outcrops of flint floor-stone on its sides. It is in this valley that we find the first type of flint mining, by means of lateral scraping away of the valley bank. For tools the earliest miners used straight pieces of bone held in the hand and heavy wedge-shaped pieces of flint from selected specimens of floorstone. The manufacturing floors associated with the earliest pits have yielded implements of apparently

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paleolithic type. Moreover, on certain bits of flint crust there have been found remarkable engravings of deer and other animals. But geological and other evidence makes archaeologists doubt whether this early phase of mining and manufacture is in fact paleolithic, *i.e.* of any pre-glacial age.

Next we come to the so-called intermediate phase, consisting of buried shafts sunk down from the top of the overburden. They lie south of the primitive pits and their whereabouts is not now observable from the surface. They are shallow and only go down to the first layer of flint floor and have no galleries at the bottom. In these we find both straight bone handpicks and deer horn implements. Heavy choppers and picks of flint were also used for breaking up the clay and chalk. The size and weight of these tools required the use of both hands. Associated with this phase of mining we find axes, blades with oblique ends and various types of scraper. The axes have a chisel-like cutting edge called "tranchet." The deer antler tools found were peculiar and much worn, and were evidently driven into the chalk with heavy hammers and not used as picks as in the later period.

The latest pits are much larger and more elaborate affairs. The shafts are deeper and symmetrical, mined down to the lower and better strata of flint floorstone, and at the bottom are worked into a complex series of radiating galleries, leaving here and there pillars of undisturbed chalk to support the roof. In these side galleries the neolithic miners used chalk lamps, while their tools were the same as those of the diggers of the great fosse at Avebury: for picks they used the antlers and for shovels the shoulder-blade bones of the red deer. When one shaft became worked out they began another, filling up the old shaft with what they dug out of the new one. In this filling process animal, and even human bones, fragments of pottery and the remains of ancient camp fires, as well as discarded flint cores, flakes and implements were all mixed up with loose chalk. On the manufacturing floors associated with these latest pits have been found neolithic pottery of "Peterborough" type, and single-barbed arrowheads as well as flint implements of late neolithic form. The workers used hard quartzite pebbles to fashion the mined flints.

Traces of Early and Middle Bronze Age occupation at Grim's

Graves and its neighbourhood are rare, but late in the Bronze Age or early in the Iron Age it is clear that man again lived on the site. In one place, known as the Black Hole, a large communal workshop and cooking place, about 30 feet in diameter, has been discovered. This has yielded charcoal ash, pottery of Late Bronze Age types, bone tools, vessels of chalk, personal ornaments, and calcined flints. It is clear that these people, who occupied the site at least a thousand years after the last neolithic miners, not only made their own flint products, but collected and used the "antiques" of their far predecessors.

The whole site of *Grimes' Graves* has not yet been excavated, but enough examples of the recent excavations have been left in a state which enables visitors to see the various types of pits, galleries, chipping floors, etc. Iron ladders provide access to two typical pits. There are probably few prehistoric monuments of greater interest.

We have at present no clear idea as to who these *Grimes' Graves* miners were, or what contacts their vast industry established with other parts of England. The Icknield Way, past Newmarket, Royston, Dunstable, Princes Risborough, Goring, and Uffington to Avebury, seems to connect East Anglia with the other great concentration of neolithic activity in Wiltshire, which appears to have been the meeting place of so many of the converging impacts of successive culture in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods.

The existence of comparatively isolated long barrows at Dunstable and Royston on the line of the Icknield Way also suggests a very early date for the establishment of this most famous of our early prehistoric roads.

Bronze Age

The megalithic circles which can now be attributed to the earliest phase of the Bronze Age, in our guardianship in the Midlands area, include *Arbor Low* (Plate 1) in Derbyshire and the *Railright Stones* in Oxfordshire. The former is of the utmost importance on account of the evidence it affords us as to the age in which such

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structures were made. Situated over 1,200 feet above sea level on the limestone plateau of West Derbyshire, between Hartington and Youlgreave, *Arber Low* lies about one mile east of Parsley Hay Station. It consists of a roughly circular central area surrounded by a wide and deep ditch on the outer margin of which is a rampart formed of the throw-out, both being discontinued on opposite sides at points north-west and south-east to form entrances. The diameter from crest to crest of the rampart is 250 feet. Near the inside edge of the ditch are forty megaliths now all recumbent, the largest being 13 feet long. At the centre are the stones of a fallen cove or similar megalithic structure close to which an uncremated human skeleton was found. No trace of metal has been found at *Arber Low*, but flint flakes (natural flint is unknown in the district), a flint knife and a barbed and tanged flint arrow head of the type used by the Beaker folk have been excavated from the lower layers of silt in the ditch.

On the south-east side of *Arber Low*, adjoining the external face of the rampart and constructed with its material, is a large round barrow, obviously a later addition. This barrow was excavated in 1845 by Mr. Thomas Bateman, who then discovered a six-sided limestone cist containing the calcined human bones of one skeleton, a bone pin, flints, a small sphere of iron pyrites and two small pottery urns. The shoulder blade and antler of a large red deer were also found in the tumulus. These finds would point to a date early in the Middle Bronze Age for the barrow. *Arber Low* has obvious analogies with *Ashbury*, and this area of Derbyshire is known from finds elsewhere to have been intensively occupied by the Beaker folk, who doubtless constructed the circle.

The *Railbright Stones*, about three miles north of Chipping Norton on the boundary of Oxfordshire and Warwickshire, consist of:

1. a large megalithic burial chamber of four uprights and a fallen capstone, commonly called the Whispering Knights;
2. about 400 yards west of this structure, a stone circle of over sixty stones, approximately 100 feet in diameter, commonly called the King's Men;

3. the King's Stone, an isolated standing stone $\frac{8}{3}$ feet high, about 70 yards north-north-east of the stone circle.

All the stones are much weathered and damaged, as until 1882 they were unprotected, and visitors are known to have chipped pieces off them, especially from the King's Stone, as mementos. In that year the owner replaced many of the fallen and scattered stones of the circle in what he conceived to be their original position. It is clear that the circle has been a good deal tampered with, and if a drawing in an old edition of Camden's "Britannia" is reliable, much reduced in size. Stukeley, in 1724, assumed that the King's Stone had formed part of a destroyed long barrow, of which the slight adjacent mound was all that remained; but a more recent examination of this mound has shown that it is not a barrow. The King's Stone is probably an outlier to the circle, such as can be found in many other cases.

The three other stone circles in our area and guardianship are of less importance. Two in Derbyshire are the circle on "Wet Wishrens" Moor near Eysse and the "Nine Ladies" near Stanton. The former consisting of 16 stones, is nearly 100 feet in diameter and has a slight annular bank surrounding it. Associated with the circles is a large Bronze Age round barrow immediately to the north of the circle. "Nine Ladies" is smaller and is now surrounded by a modern circular stone wall.

In the parish of Chirbury on the Shropshire-Montgomeryshire border we have guardianship of a stone circle $\frac{8}{3}$ feet in diameter called "Mitsbell's Fold." There is no record of any excavation of this circle.

Iron Age

Immigrant groups of late Hallstatt culture from the Rhineland probably entered East Anglia in the fifth century B.C. It is generally held that they were predominantly Celtic in culture. Though the hill forts of East Anglia and the Midlands are less numerous and less striking than those of our southern and western counties, it is probable that many of those in Essex (Loughton and

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Ambresbury), in Herts (Arbury and Willbury), and Cambridgeshire (Wandlebury and War Ditches) date from this migration.

During the second century B.C. La Tène civilization with its definitely Celtic art reached our south-western shores from France and spread by land up the Severn Vale and across the West Midlands to the Fens and Norfolk. Known hill forts of this period in the Midland area are Meon Hill, Salmonsbury, and Lydney in Gloucestershire; Bredon in Worcestershire; and Hereford Beacon near Malvern. Other hill forts such as Titterstone Clee Hill Camp (Shropshire) and similar structures in the same county and farther north, although lacking the material culture of the southern settlements, seem to belong to this period. One of these northern strongholds in the guardianship of the Ministry is the hill fort of *Old Oswestry* in Shropshire (Plate 2). Excavation has shown that it was originally built as a contour-fort, with double ramparts and east and west entrances, but later remodelling added three more lines of ramparts and developed the west entrance to an extraordinary degree of elaboration. The hill fort was re-occupied during the Dark Ages, and Wat's Dyke abuts on its outer rampart.

The Belgic invasion of about 73 B.C. affected only a small part of our area, namely Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire and Essex. The Trinobantes of Essex would appear from Julius Caesar's account to have been non-Belgic, since one of the pretexts for his invasion of 54 B.C. was to protect them against Cassivellaunus, chief of the Catuvellauni, who were certainly Belgic. Some historians, however, hold that the Trinobantes were Belgic also; they certainly coalesced with the Catuvellauni into a single kingdom during the half-century 54-1 B.C., for the leadership which Cassivellaunus had exercised at the time of Caesar's invasion developed, not without opposition, into a regular kingdom embracing most of south-eastern England. The fact recorded by the Emperor Augustus that two British chieftains fled to him for refuge may be connected with the consolidation of this kingdom.

Cassivellaunus' capital had almost certainly been at Wheathampstead, north-east of St. Albans, part of the enormous fortifications of which can still be seen. But some fifty years after

I. Arbor Low



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2. Old Oswestry



3. Binham Priory

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4. Castle Acre Priory

Cesar's invasions this heavily fortified site seems to have been superseded by a lightly protected settlement at Prae Wood, on the plateau west of St. Albans, where Tasciovanus, a successor of Cassivellaunus, probably founded the first town of Verulamium. His son and successor Cunobelinus, who seems to have ruled over the Trinobantes during his father's lifetime, moved his capital to Camulodunum near Colchester, also a plateau site only lightly defended. During the years A.D. 1-40 friendly relations were maintained with the Roman Empire, and there was considerable "peaceful penetration" by Roman traders, but towards the end of this period we hear of two British princes, one of them a son of Cunobelinus, fleeing to Rome and asking for help from the Emperors Caligula and Claudius.

In A.D. 43 Claudius invaded Britain, and his first objective was Camulodunum. It is possible that the triple line of earthworks, known as the *Lexden straight road earthworks*, were thrown up at this time to protect the capital. A portion of these earthworks is now the property of the Ministry of Works, but is in the custody of the Corporation of Colchester.

The capture of Camulodunum by Claudius was the end of the Belgic dominion, but the non-Belgic Iceni of Norfolk and Suffolk came readily to terms with Rome, and Prasutagus their king was left as a tributary prince till his death, when he bequeathed his kingdom jointly to the Emperor Nero and Boudicca.

ROMAN PERIOD

THE Midland and Eastern area was rapidly conquered by the Romans after the main resistance of the kingdom of the Catuvellauni had been broken by the capture of Camulodunum. It is more than probable that the great road known as Watling Street which runs from London to *Viroconium* (*Worcester*) near Shrewsbury and thence to Chester was constructed as the main line of communication for the advance of the armies to the north-west. Another great Roman road, known as the Fosse Way, runs from Lincoln to Seaton in Devonshire, crossing the Watling Street at High Cross in Leicestershire, and this road was most probably constructed as a temporary frontier during the earliest stages of the existence of the Roman province. In A.D. 61 the great rebellion of Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, very nearly lost the province to the Romans, but after its suppression military activity passed beyond the limits of this area to the north and the west, and the traces of the Roman occupation are of a civil rather than of a military character. In this area were three of the four Roman *coloniae*, namely, Colchester (Camulodunum), Gloucester (Glevum), and Lincoln (Lindum), where one of the Roman gateways still stands. All these were founded before the end of the first century. Another important Roman city in this area was *Veralanum*, the city of Tasciovarus, which was given the status of a self-governing *Municipium* before A.D. 61, when it was sacked and burnt by Boadicea, as were also Colchester and London. However, *Veralanum* rose again and the still visible walls and outer defences were constructed in the first half of the second century. The circuit of these walls is about two miles, and a part of them at the southern end of the city is in the guardianship of the Ministry of Works. They were constructed of flint with bonding courses of brick, but they and many of the buildings were much

robbed for material when the Norman Abbey Church was being built. *Versamium* remained an important city until the end of the Roman rule in this country, and since its site is one of few that have not been built over by a modern town (for the later town grew up round the abbey), its preservation is of the utmost importance. Only part of the scheduled area has been excavated, but near the centre of the city the considerable remains of the theatre—the only one known in Britain—have been laid bare, and in the southern part several fine mosaic pavements have already been found. One of these is preserved *in situ* and others may be seen in a museum on the site. Doubtless much of importance remains to be discovered throughout the remaining area of the city, whose boundaries are clearly defined.

That London (Londinium) originated in the early years of the Roman occupation is now generally agreed, and it was already a considerable port when Boadicea burnt it in A.D. 61. So far as is known, it was not given municipal status, but it rapidly became the largest city in the province, and in the fourth century it had the honourable name of Augusta. Most of it is buried deep below the modern city, but fragments of its walls can be seen on *Tower Hill* where a length of over fifty feet has been placed in the Ministry's guardianship, and in the cellars of the General Post Office at St. Martin's le Grand.

Four other Roman towns in this area were the capitals of tribal administrative districts. Calistor by Norwich (*Venta*), capital of the Iceni (who were absorbed into the province after Boadicea's revolt), Cirencester (*Corinium*), capital of the Dobuni, *Wroxeter* (*Viroconium*) near Shrewsbury, capital of the Cornovii, and Leicester (*Ratae*), capital of the Coritani. At *Wroxeter* part of the civic centre of the Roman town is in the care of the Ministry. The remains to be seen at present are largely those of the Public Baths, built about A.D. 130 during a period of civic prosperity and replacing a Basilica, the construction of which had been undertaken about A.D. 90 and later abandoned. West of these buildings is a colonnade which formed part of the Forum, built about A.D. 130 and rebuilt after a fire a quarter of a century later. Towards the end of the third century, the Forum was again burned, and this time it was not rebuilt, although the Baths

remained partly in use until the latter part of the fourth century, when civic life in *Wroxeter* seems to have become gradually extinct.

At Leicester the so-called *Jewry Wall* is in the guardianship of the Ministry of Works. This is a block of Roman masonry 73 feet long, 33 feet high, and 8 feet thick, constructed of rubble and mortar with bonding courses of brick, and it consists of four large arched recesses, two of which are pierced by smaller arched openings. The arches were turned in brick. Excavations carried out between 1936 and 1939 proved that the wall formed part of the western side of the Basilica or civic centre of *Ratae*, and that the arches were part of a monumental entrance to it from the Forum or market place on the west. It was built about A.D. 125-30, but subsidence of the ground caused the plan of the Forum to be altered or perhaps even abandoned, and a suite of Public Baths was built on its site about the middle of the second century. The Basilica may then have served as an exercise hall in connection with the Baths. On the opposite side of the modern street two mosaic pavements are preserved *in situ* in the basement of a shop, and another may be seen not far distant under the Eastern Region railway station.

In addition to the *coloniae* and the tribal capitals, the area contained a number of smaller towns and settlements. Part of the site of one of these towns at *Caisser-by-Yarmouth* is in the ownership of the Ministry and is at present being excavated. The town walls enclosed an area of some 34 acres on the northern side of a small harbour that has now been obliterated by the extension of the Yarmouth sandbank. The excavations have revealed part of the south gateway and wall of the town, built of flint concrete with brick bonding courses, and replacing wooden defences of second-century date. Through this gateway the main road entered the town, and near it is a building that seems to have been a hostel or lodging-house for seamen. The little town had a long history, and Anglo-Saxon burials and huts have been found near the road.

The settlement at *Wall* (*Letsacum*) in Staffordshire was even smaller than *Caisser*, and the remains of its Public Baths have been placed in the guardianship of the Ministry by the National Trust. They consist of the usual exercise hall surrounded by

a corridor, with cold, warm and hot baths arranged along its south-west side with their hypocausts and attendant furnaces.

A feature of Roman civilization, perhaps more important than the towns, are the villas, which were, in fact, large country houses of the well-to-do Romano-Britons. The Cotswold district is particularly rich in them, and perhaps the most notable is that at Chedworth, north-east of Cirencester, which is in the custody of the National Trust. The villa at Woodchester, near Stroud, possesses the most remarkable mosaic pavement in England; it is situated in the churchyard, and is periodically opened up for the inspection of visitors. The Ministry of Works is guardian of a Roman villa at *Witcombe* near Brockworth, about twelve miles north of the Woodchester villa. It was excavated by Lysons in 1818 and proved to be a large villa occupying three sides of a courtyard. The western wing contained a suite of baths of the usual Roman type, and three of those rooms contained mosaic pavements. Some fragments of white marble cornice which were found at the same time were removed to Witcombe Park nearby. Most of the villa has been covered in again, but the three mosaic pavements, with hypocausts below, are now roofed over and can be seen.

North-east of the villas in the Cotswolds, examples are found extending in a belt through Northamptonshire into Lincolnshire. It has been suggested that a group of these villas on the southern edge of the belt in Oxfordshire, occupying an area partly enclosed by earthworks, may have formed a *fundus* or single large estate similar to known examples in Gaul. The principal villa of this group at *North Leigh*, is in the care of the Ministry. It faces south-east on a slope near the river Evenlode, and was excavated in 1815-16 and again in 1910-11. It was occupied from at least the latter part of the second century to the end of the fourth or even the beginning of the fifth century, and during this time it underwent two major reconstructions. In their final form, the buildings were arranged along the sides of a rectangular courtyard with an internal corridor; the main residential block occupied the north-west side, with a suite of hot baths on the north-east and servants' quarters and workshops on the south-west.

The south-east side of the courtyard was enclosed by a wall with a small gatehouse and porter's lodge.

One other monument of the Roman period in this area is in our guardianship and is of a military character. *Burgh Castle* (*Gariannonum*) near Great Yarmouth, was one of the series of coastal fortresses, known as the forts of the Saxon Shore, which were built in the late third or early fourth century along the east and south coasts from the Wash to the Isle of Wight to guard against the raids of Saxon pirates. (There were three other forts of this series in East Anglia, namely, Brancaster (*Branodunum*) in Norfolk, at the mouth of the Wash, Bradwell (*Othona*) in Essex, and Walton Castle in Suffolk, which has disappeared into the sea.)

At *Burgh Castle* the east wall survives, and portions of the north and south walls, protected by six solid pear-shaped bastions, remain in very fair condition. No trace of any western wall fronting the River Waveney is visible. It is of the same character as the better preserved forts of the same series in the south-east (e.g. *Richtberough*, *Parsney*, and *Partibester*).

It is in East Anglia that we find the best examples of Roman barrows. Such a form of burial was rare in the Roman period, but at Bartlow, in north-west Essex, there is a fine group of mounds which, on excavation, proved to be Roman burial-places of the end of the second century A.D., similar to the Roman barrows of such date in Brabant in Belgium. The "six hills" familiar to motorists on the Great North Road as they approach Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, from the south, are also Roman barrows.

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD

ARCHAEOLOGISTS now attribute the great dykes which cross the Icknield Way at right angles in Cambridgeshire, notably the Devil's Dyke on Newmarket Heath, to an early post-Roman date, doubtless constructed in connection with the rivalries of different groups of Anglian and Saxon invaders.

In the Dark Ages much of our area became for a time subject to the central kingdom of Mercia, whose civil capital was at Tamworth, its ecclesiastical capital after the pagan period being the neighbouring city of Lichfield. This kingdom, which, under Offa, extended from Wales to the Wash and from the Thames to the Humber, declined under the Vikings' invasions and the steady expansion of the leadership of Wessex. For a time, the Roman Watling Street seems to have formed something of a frontier between the pagan Danelaw and the Christian Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex.

Perhaps the most notable monuments in the Midland area dating from the centuries between the end of the Roman rule and the Norman Conquest are the remarkable eighth-century church at Brixworth in Northamptonshire, the late Saxon tower at Earl's Barton in the same county, various crosses in Derbyshire churchyards, and the outstanding Saxon sculptures at Breedon in Leicestershire, and the Mercian crosses at Sandbach in Cheshire. The last-named are two fine and tall standing crosses in the care of the Ministry. They are traditionally associated with the conversion of Peada and the introduction of Christianity into Mercia in the middle of the seventh century, but this date is certainly too early and it is possible that they were not erected until the middle of the ninth century. About 1614 these crosses were cast down by local Puritans who regarded them as symbols of idolatry. Their scattered fragments were gathered together and

re-erected in 1816 at the instance of George Ormerod, the historian of Cheshire.

The Ministry's other monument belonging to this period within the area covered by this guide is in the old kingdom of the East Angles. Here, at *North Elmham*, are the only considerable remains of a pre-Conquest cathedral in the country. The East Anglian see was split in two by Archbishop Theodore in the seventh century, and one of the two bishops had his cathedral at *North Elmham*, where it remained until the see was transferred to Thetford by Bishop Herfast about 1073. The plan of the cathedral is that of a Tau-cross with an eastern apse springing direct from the transepts. A western tower and transeptal towers suggest Carolingian influence and a date late in the tenth or early in the eleventh century. After the see was moved, the site was enclosed by a rectangular earthwork with a mound in its north-west corner, and the cathedral itself was later converted into a manor house by Bishop Henry Despencer of Norwich, who obtained a licence to crenellate in 1387.

MEDIÆVAL PERIOD

Monastic Remains

THREE priories in the county of Norfolk in our guardianship are of exceptional interest. From the point of view of the tourist by far the finest is *Castle Acre*, handed over to us by the owner, Lord Leicester, in 1929. Great care has been taken in the excavation and conservation of this important monument.

The Cluniac priory of *Castle Acre*, the second House of this Order in England, was founded in the last years of the eleventh century by William de Warenne, second Earl of Surrey. The ruins are entered through a fine late fifteenth-century gateway of brick and flint bearing shields of the Royal Arms, Warenne, FitzAlan, and Maltavers. The church, with its magnificent late twelfth-century west front of interlacing arcades (Plate 4), was constructed of flint encased in finely worked ashlar. Of special interest are the remains of the sacristy, which lies to the north of the north transept, and contains a small brick oven for baking the sacramental wafer. The claustral buildings are extensive and all the features of a great monastic institution can be traced. Happily the prior's lodging, chapel, and associated chambers, which adjoin the west front of the church, are well preserved and form a most picturesque group of buildings of various dates.

Not many miles distant is another important Cluniac priory in the town of *Totford*. Though it is more ruinous than *Castle Acre*, excavation has brought to light much that is of outstanding interest, including important pieces of mediæval sculpture and the finely carved fragments of a large, early Renaissance tomb which can safely be dated about the year 1540. This tomb was being prepared by the third Howard Duke of Norfolk, either for himself or for his kinsman by marriage, Henry FitzRoy, Duke of

Richmond, the natural son of King Henry VIII. Both of these persons were subsequently buried in the church of Framlingham in Suffolk.

The Cluniac priory of *Thetford* was founded in 1103 or 1104 by Roger Bigod—first on the site of the Saxon cathedral of Thetford, and then, in 1107, on the present site. It is known that the monks moved into their new church and quarters at Martimmas 1114. The eastern apses of this Norman church, both of the aisled Presbytery and of the two transepts, have been brought to light by excavation. In the thirteenth century the east end was enlarged and rebuilt in the Early English style, and a large lady chapel erected in the north side of the choir to accommodate the miraculous image of the Virgin which attracted numerous pilgrims to Thetford. *Thetford Priory* was the burial place of its successive important patrons, first the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, then the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, and finally the Howard Dukes. The cloister lay south of the church, and all its buildings have been excavated. Farther to the south-east the buildings of the infirmary, arranged round a lesser cloister, have also been uncovered. The fourteenth-century gatehouse of the priory stands north-west of the ruins; it is a structure of flint with ashlar dressings, and is complete except for its roof and floors.

The third Norfolk priory in the guardianship of the Ministry is at *Bisham*. This was a cell of the great Benedictine Abbey at St. Albans, and was founded about the year 1100 by Pierre de Valognes, a nephew of William the Conqueror, and his wife Alfreda. The nave of this priory, with its beautiful and elaborate late thirteenth-century west front, is happily preserved as the parish church, and a grant from the Pilgrim Trust has enabled it to be carefully restored. The Ministry has carried out the excavation and preservation of the extensive ruins of the choir (Plate 3), transepts, and conventional buildings.

Besides these three priories, the Ministry has two other Norfolk monasteries in its care. One is the small house of Augustinian canons at *Craske Abbey*, founded in 1206 by Alice, widow of Sir Robert de Nerford, in place of an earlier hospital dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The existing remains are of the transepts and choir of the abbey church, which are good work of the first half

of the thirteenth century. There are interesting indications of a reduction in the size of the church in the fifteenth century. The abbey ceased to exist in 1306, when all the members of the convent died of plague. The other religious house is the friary of Franciscans or *Greyfriars* at *Great Yarmouth*, founded in the first half of the thirteenth century. Its remains are scanty but of interest because they include part of the only vaulted Franciscan cloister remaining in England.

In the adjoining County of Suffolk we have guardianship of the remains of a small Augustinian priory at *St. Olav's, Herringfleet*, near Lowestoft. This priory was founded by Roger Fitz-Osbert about the year 1216. The remains consist of a single-aisled church with transepts, cloister garth, and part of the south range which has a fine brick undercroft. This last forms the principal interest of the monument, as it has an exceptionally early example of English medieval brickwork dating from the end of the thirteenth or early years of the fourteenth century.

The chief monastic house in mediæval Colchester was the Benedictine abbey dedicated to *St. John the Baptist* and founded by Eudo Dapifer in 1096. This abbey was presided over by one of the twenty-eight mitred abbots who received summonses to Parliament in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The last abbot, Thomas Beche, was one of the most luckless of Henry VIII's victims at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries. He was hanged and mutilated on the 1st December, 1539, for alleged "traitorous language" and the abbey and all its possessions were seized by the King on Beche's attainder. The great monastery was ruthlessly destroyed, and all that is left to-day is the fine early fifteenth-century gateway, now in our guardianship. It is a good example of East Anglian flint and stone "flushwork."

The other monastic establishment at Colchester, the Augustinian priory of *St. Julian and St. Barbara*, founded between 1097 and 1100, was more fortunate at the dissolution, as its remarkable Norman church became a parish church. Unfortunately, it was severely damaged in the siege of Colchester during the wars of the Great Rebellion in 1648, and from that date until it was taken over by the Ministry of Works in 1911 it remained derelict. The circular piers of the Norman nave and the elaborate late

twelfth-century west door remain to testify to its former architectural importance. The walls and piers are built of flints and small stones and all the arches and quoins of red brick, nearly all of ancient Roman manufacture taken from buildings in Roman Colchester, just as the material for the central tower of St. Alban's Abbey was taken from Verulamium.

In Essex the famous abbey at *Waltham* was first founded as a college of secular canons by Harold, son of Godwin, on the site of a small chapel containing a cross that was regarded as having miraculous powers. In 1177 the foundation was changed, and regular Augustinian canons were introduced by Henry II. The west transept part of the twelfth-century church has survived as the parish church, and the other scanty remains of the abbey are in the care of the Ministry. These are a passage or "dark entry" with fine late twelfth-century vaulting, once leading through the north range of the claustral buildings, and the remains of the fourteenth-century gatehouse and bridge.

In Cambridgeshire, *Denny Abbey* had a chequered history which is reflected in its buildings. It was originally founded shortly after the middle of the twelfth century as a cell of the Benedictine cathedral-monastery of Ely, and its Romanesque church belongs to this time. After about ten years the monks were replaced by Knights Templar, who converted the site into a hospital for the sick and aged members of their Order. It was confiscated in 1308, and the brethren were dispersed some three years later, but in 1342 Mary de St. Pol, Countess of Warwick, re-established it as an abbey of Franciscan nuns. The church was extended, its older parts were converted to domestic uses, and a new refectory was built. After the dissolution the last abbess, Elizabeth Throckmorton, retired to Coughton Court in Warwickshire, where she appears to have continued to live an enclosed life until her death in 1548.

Another abbey in the eastern counties that is in the care of the Ministry is the great Augustinian house at *Thorpe* in Lincolnshire. It was founded in 1139 as a priory by William le Gros, Count of Aumale, and raised to the status of an abbey nine years later. The foundation was a rich one, and in 1264 a general rebuilding was undertaken, the work continuing until the end of

the following century. The standing remains include part of a fine octagonal chapter house, completed in 1308, a treasury and llype built in 1293, and parts of the south transept of the church of slightly earlier date. The foundations of the rest of the church and claustral buildings have been recovered by excavation. The church was 300 feet long, with a Lady Chapel projecting another 75 feet to the east, and a chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury outside the north aisle of the presbytery. The most imposing feature of the abbey, however, is the great gatehouse (Plate 7), for which a licence was granted in 1382. It is complete except for the floor of the second storey and is one of the largest in the country. Immediately after the dissolution the abbey was re-founded as a college of secular canons, which was suppressed in its turn in 1547. The buildings then passed into private hands, the remarkable brick barchican being added to the gatehouse in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

In Nottinghamshire the Department is fortunate in having custody of the somewhat exiguous remains of a Gilbertine priory at *Mattersay*. It is the only Gilbertine ruin in our guardianship, and as such is of special interest, for the Order was founded by St. Gilbert of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, and did not spread beyond Great Britain. Some of the Gilbertine houses were designed for both canons and nuns. *Mattersay*, however, founded by Roger de Mattersay in 1183, was for six canons only. The excavated plan shows a square cloister having buildings on all four sides, the aisleless church occupying the northern side. The eastern range, of thirteenth-century date, was vaulted in two spans on the ground floor and in seven bays with octagonal piers. The southern range, which contained the refectory on the first floor, had a ground storey vaulted like the eastern range, with a large square kitchen on the south-west of the range.

Farther west, at *Croxden* in Staffordshire, are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey founded by Bertram de Verdun in 1176, and colonized from *Aulnay-sus-Odon*. The thirteenth-century west front of the abbey church has three impressively tall lancet windows (Plate 5), and the east end, of which there are some remains, is a rare example in England of the Cistercian use of the *chevet* or plan with ambulatory and radiating chapels. Much of

the east range of the claustral buildings has survived, and to the south-east there are the ruins of the abbot's house built in 1333-6 by Abbot Richard of Shepshed.

In Shropshire, the Ministry has four monasteries in its charge.

Baldwæs Abbey (Plate 8) is beautifully situated in the valley of the Severn, near the foot of the Wrekin, and is a fine and fairly well preserved example of the severe early Cistercian style of the third quarter of the twelfth century. It was first founded by Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, as an abbey of the Order of Savigny in 1133. Like other Savignac foundations (*Farnham* and *Basingwerk Abbey* are other examples), it became merged some fourteen years later in the greater Order of Cîteaux. The buildings are nearly all of one date, but the interior of the fine chapter house may not have been completed until early in the thirteenth century. It is a good example of the "transitional" style, with pointed arches on circular Norman piers. The severe central tower and three deep lancet windows of the east end add greatly to the dignity of this fine building.

Houghwood Abbey, about three miles north-east of Shrewsbury, is charmingly situated on the side of a tree-clad escarpment commanding magnificent views of the Welsh hills. Its layout and remains are much more complex than *Baldwæs*. The work of excavation and conservation is still proceeding.

The abbey was founded by William FitzAlan about 1133 for Augustinian Canons Regular. Practically nothing remains of the actual church except the foundations at the northern end of the monastery, but the fine twelfth-century façade of the chapter house has survived. The cloister was separated from a southern court by the frater, at the west end of which the fine kitchen remains in good preservation. On the south side of this court are the fine fourteenth-century infirmary hall (Plate 6), and the abbot's lodging with its early sixteenth-century bow window.

The Augustinian abbey at *Lilleshall* was established on its present site in 1147-8 after a temporary settlement at Lizard Grange. It was founded by Robert de Belmeis, a nephew of the bishop of London, and the canons who settled there, following the observances of Arrouaise, were drawn from Dorchester Abbey in Oxfordshire. The abbey church, which consists of an

aisleless choir, nave, and transepts originally with three eastern chapels, was begun shortly after the settlement, but the work proceeded slowly, and the west front with its fine doorway and traces of arcading was not finished until the early thirteenth century. There are considerable remains of all three ranges of claustral buildings to the south of the church.

The last Shropshire religious house is the small nunnery of *White Ladies*, founded towards the end of the twelfth century, apparently as a house of Augustinian canonesses. The church is of this date, and is a good example of the small, aisleless, cruciform type.

Two Cistercian abbeys in Gloucestershire are maintained by the Ministry. The Abbey of St. Mary at *Higby* was founded in 1146 by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in fulfilment of a vow made as a result of his escape from shipwreck on the Scillies. It was colonized from Beaulieu, and Henry III was present at the dedication of the church. The founder, who later became King of the Romans, endowed the abbey liberally and was buried there, and his son Edmund presented it with a phial of the Holy Blood which became an object of pilgrimage. The plan of the church was recovered by excavation in the nineteenth century and, with Beaulieu and *Crawley*, it is one of the three English Cistercian examples of the use of the *claustral*. There are substantial remains of the claustral buildings of the thirteenth-century date and typical Cistercian plan, and the ruins of a late fifteenth-century cloister. A series of heraldic bosses from the vaulting of this cloister, and other fine bosses from the chapter house, are preserved in a museum on the site.

The Cistercian abbey at *Kingswood* was founded in 1139 by William de Berkeley at the instance of his uncle, Roger de Berkeley II. The late fourteenth-century gatehouse of this abbey is in the guardianship of the Ministry. It has a vaulted gate-hall, the arch of which was flanked by niches once containing statues of the Virgin and the Archangel Gabriel. The mullion of the window in the room over the gate-hall is carved with a representation of the Virgin's lily-pot.

At first sight it may seem an anomaly that portions of Westminster Abbey are in the care and custody of the Minister of

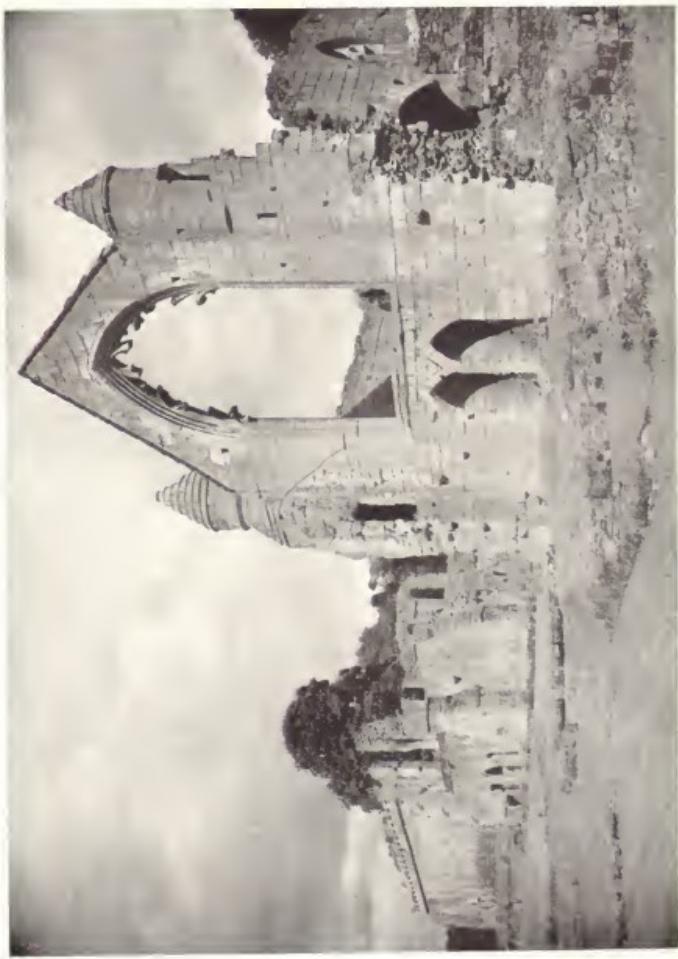
Works and not of the Dean and Chapter. The reasons are historical. The *Chapter House* and neighbouring *Pyx Chamber* (it is not a Chapel) are maintained by the Ministry of Works as Crown property. King Henry III undertook the building of the *Chapter House* in 1245 separately from the abbey church and employed a different Master for the work. It was the meeting place of his Council and it is recorded that this body assembled there in March 1257. When from the middle of the fourteenth century the Commons began to be more regularly summoned, they frequently met in the *Chapter House*, until 1347 when they were granted the use of St. Stephen's Chapel. Thereafter the building was converted into a Record Office, the windows being built up and a floor or gallery inserted. The original thirteenth-century vault was destroyed about 1744. In 1866 the records were removed and the *Chapter House* drastically restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. The central column and vault were rebuilt and new glass inserted. In 1941 much of this glass was destroyed by air-raids, but some was re-set when the new glazing was completed in 1951. The sculpture of Our Lord in Majesty over the entrance doorway is entirely new, but the fine full-length figures of the Annunciation are thirteenth-century originals. Happily the magnificent tiled pavement laid down in 1255 still remains in wonderful preservation, the finest of its kind now existing. Almost equally important in the history of English art are the series of paintings in the panels of the wall arcade. Those of the Last Judgment and the Apocalypse were the gift of a monk named John of Northampton, who lived at Westminster from 1372 to 1404. The angels occupying the heads of the arches and the lower course of animals and birds are later additions dating from about 1500.

Large polygonal chapter houses, such as this example at Westminster, are a peculiarly English development in Gothic architecture. The earliest example appears to have been at Beverley, now destroyed. Westminster may have been the prototype of the surviving examples at Salisbury, York, Southwell and elsewhere.

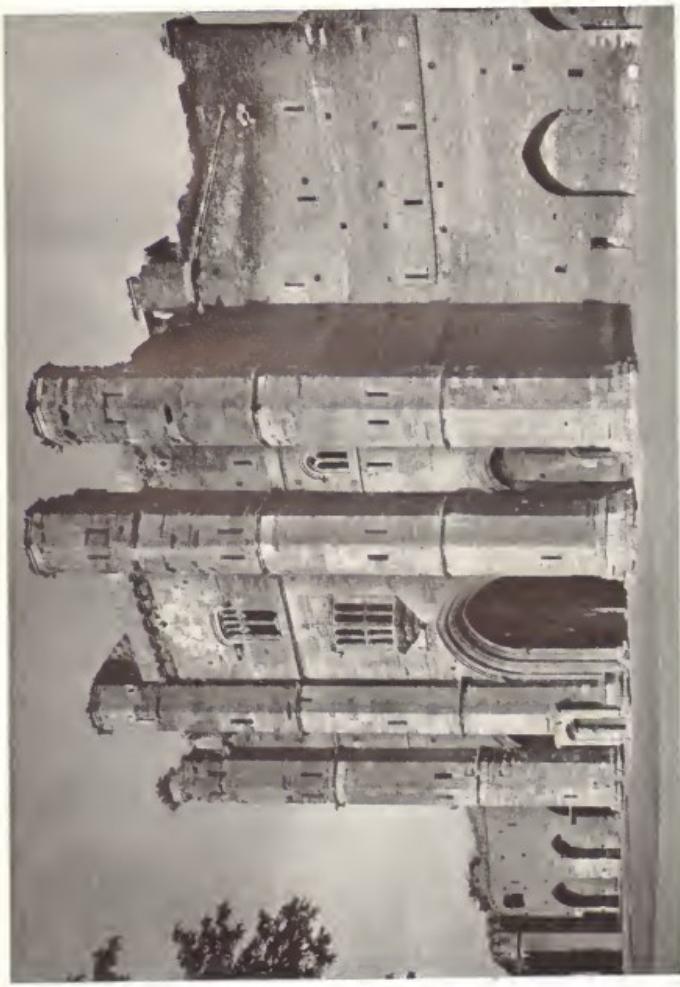
Approached from the same east walk of the abbey cloister is the *Pyx Chamber*, also in our custody. This occupies two bays of the undercroft of the Dorter, which is the oldest portion of building



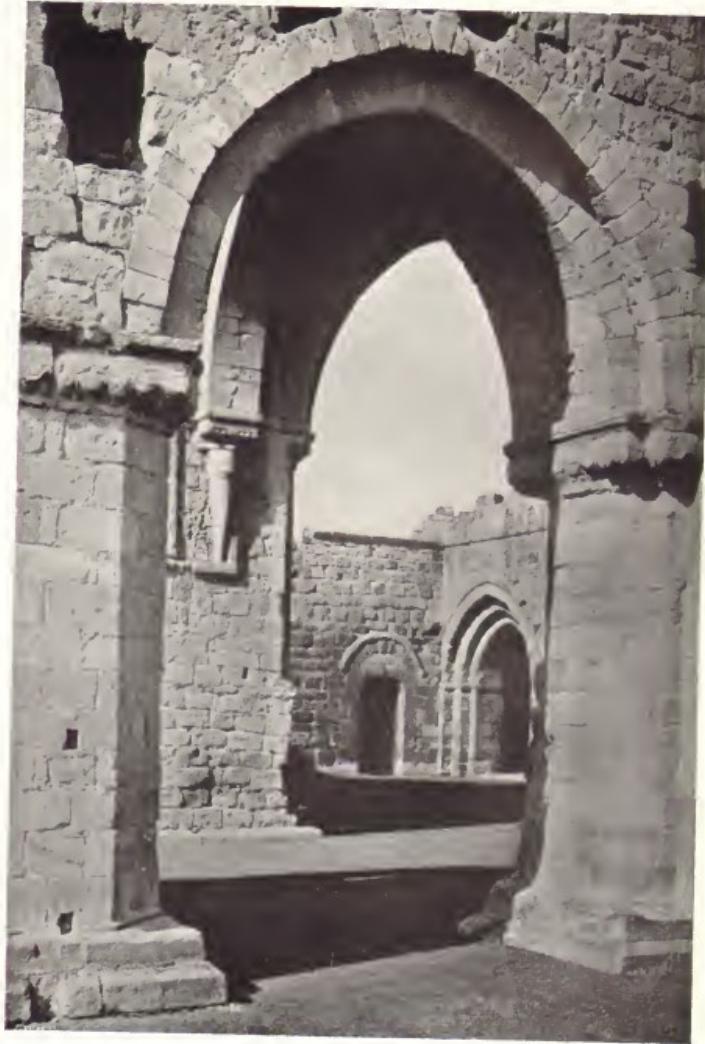
5. Croxden Abbey



6. Haughmond Abbey



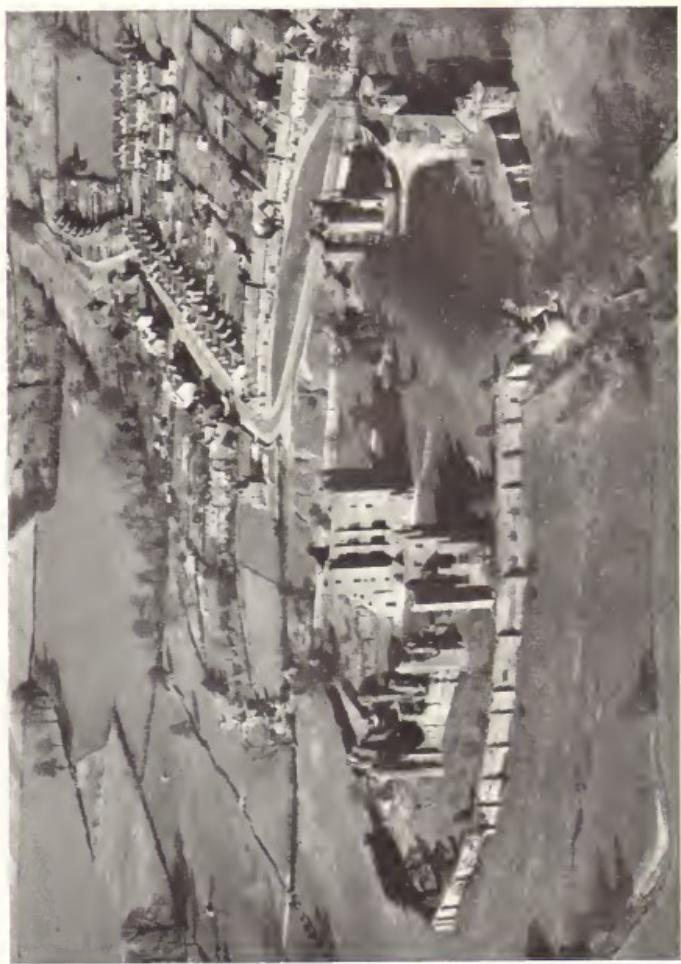
7. Thornton Abbey



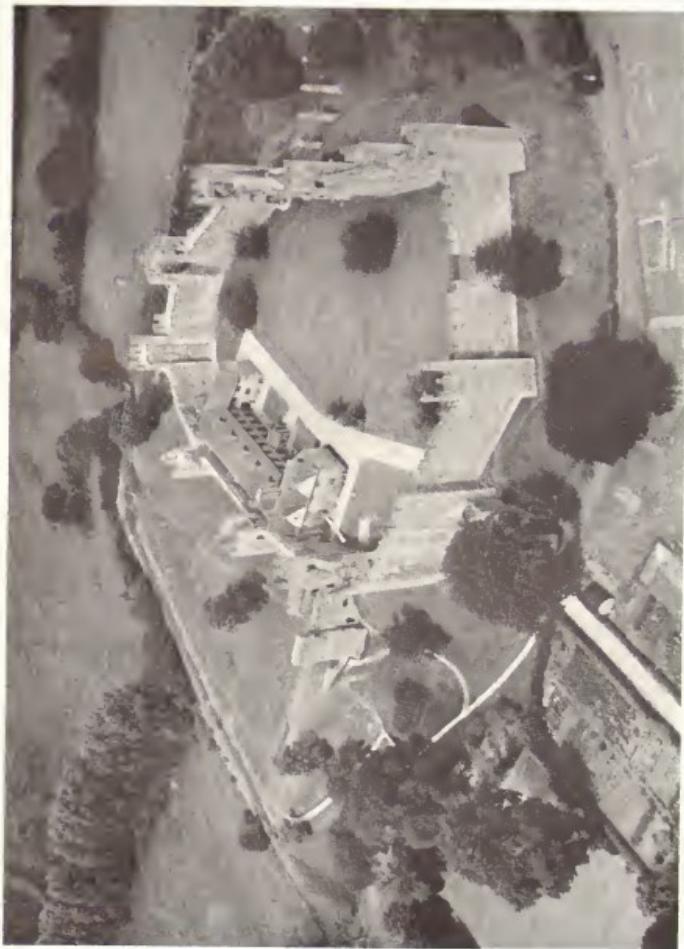
8. Buildwas Abbey



9. The Tower of London

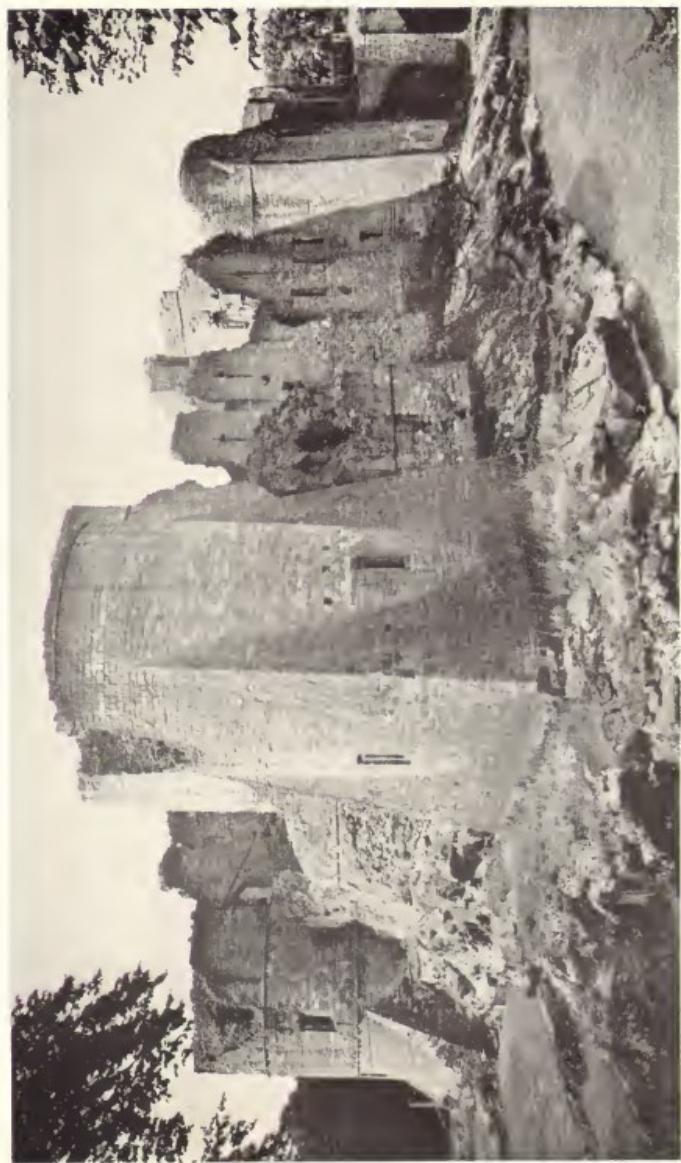


10. Kenilworth Castle



II. Framlingham Castle

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12. Goodrich Castle

in the abbey now visible and dates from the late eleventh century. It has a groined vault of rubble in two bays, each bay resting on sturdy cylindrical columns north and south, and on plain square responds east and west. Two of the capitals of the *Pyx Chamber* have ornaments carved on them *in situ* at a later date. This chamber seems to have been a royal treasury, which incidentally was robbed by one Richard Podelcote in 1303. The entrance doorways from the cloister are clearly early fourteenth century in date.

Other Ecclesiastical Buildings

It is not easy to distinguish between some monastic establishments and other ecclesiastical foundations that were never specifically monastic. In Cambridgeshire, for example, the Ministry has in its guardianship the small but early church of St. Margaret of Antioch at *Lisham*. This was part of the possessions of the Abbey of Saint Jacut in Brittany and, together with lands in Isleham and Liston, it formed an alien priory although it was never truly conventional and had no monastic buildings. With the rest of the alien priories it was seized by the king in 1414, and later granted to Pembroke College, Cambridge. It is a good and little altered example of a church of c. 1100 with aisleless nave, choir, and apsidal chancel, and the walls contain much "herring-bone" masonry.

The position of the prior of *Lisham*, acting as priest of an isolated chapel, is hardly distinguishable from that of his Cambridgeshire neighbour, the master of the hospital-chapel at *Duxford*, in the later Middle Ages. *Duxford Chapel*, near Whittlesford Bridge, was founded in the thirteenth century for a prior and brethren following the Augustinian Rule, but before the end of the fourteenth century it had become little more than a sinecure chantry with a mastership in the gift of the bishops of Ely. The hospital-chapel of St. John, which has survived and is in the guardianship of the Ministry, is a simple rectangular building erected about a century after the foundation. The details of its architecture, and

especially the windows, sedilia and piscina, are of more than usual interest.

Four other chapels and a former college of secular priests in this area are in the care of the Ministry. The chapel of St. James at *Lindsay* in Suffolk once served the neighbouring castle of the de Cockfields. The chapel continued in use after the castle had been abandoned, and was not dissolved until 1547. It is a thirteenth-century building with lancet windows and piscina, but incorporating earlier architectural fragments. *Langle Chapel* in Shropshire is near *Astar Burnell* and was almost certainly built by Bishop Robert Burnell late in the thirteenth century. After the Reformation it fell into decay but was re-roofed and refurnished by Sir Humphrey Lee in 1601. The internal fittings are largely of this date and form an interesting example of the arrangement in vogue in the early years of the seventeenth century. *Rotherwas Chapel* in Herefordshire and *Rycote Chapel* in Oxfordshire are also examples of medieval buildings repaired or reconstructed after the Reformation. *Rotherwas* was a fourteenth-century building, reconstructed and re-roofed in the sixteenth century. *Rycote Chapel* was founded in the fifteenth century by Richard Quartermayne and his wife Sybil, who held the nearby manor. It is an aisleless building with an embattled western tower, and it retains chancel stalls, nave pews, and the lower part of a chancel screen, all of fifteenth-century date. The rest of its remarkable furnishings were added by later lords of the manor, and include a fine reredos dated 1682, and two elaborate pews of c. 1600, one with an ogee dome and the other with a panelled loft.

Chichele College in Higham Ferrers takes its name from Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, who founded a college here in his native town for eight secular canons, eight clerks and six choristers. The foundation was made in 1412, and was for the good estate of Henry V, his Queen, and the archbishop. The college was dissolved in 1542. Parts of the south and east ranges of the quadrangular collegiate building remain, the former containing the chapel and the latter a gateway with canopied niches above.

The last monument that may be conveniently mentioned under this heading is the Queen Eleanor memorial cross in our

guardianship at *Geddington* on the Kettering-Stamford road in Northamptonshire. This was erected after her death in 1190 by King Edward I to mark one of the resting places of his queen's body on its journey from Hardby in Nottinghamshire to London. *Geddington* is one of the best preserved and least restored of these beautiful monuments. Indeed, it is the most graceful of all those of which we have either remains or knowledge.

Castles and other Secular Buildings

The castle was essentially an introduction of our Norman conquerors. Earlier defensive works were limited to earth and palisades and even after 1066 it was some years before the Norman kings and lords erected their magnificent keeps and walls in stone. The earliest Norman fortresses consist of an earthen mound or "motte" surmounted by a wooden tower or keep with an outer court or bailey defended by a stockaded bank and ditch. There are few finer or larger remains of an early Norman motte without any later masonry additions than the great mound of Bigod's Castle at Thetford still some 80 feet high.

Of all the historic buildings for whose care and maintenance the Ministry of Works is responsible (but in this case sharing its responsibility with the War Office) none is better known or more visited than the *Tower of London*. Still garrisoned by the Queen's Guards, and by the Yeomen in their picturesque uniform dating from the reign of Henry VII, the ancient Tower is the most famous of our mediæval fortresses.

The building of the Keep or White Tower (Plate 9), which now contains the royal collection of armour, was begun by William the Conqueror in the south-east angle of the Roman wall of London. Gundulf of Bec, Bishop of Rochester, was in charge of the work, and his design determined the form not only of the *Tower of London*, but of other Norman stone keeps in many parts of England. Though the White Tower was much restored in the reign of Henry VII and its windows and doors were remodelled in the seventeenth century, the main layout in plan and four storeys dates from the eleventh century. The superb

apsidal-ended chapel of St. John which occupies the south-eastern corner and two storeys of the keep, is among the earliest examples of Norman architecture surviving in the country, and is the finest and largest Norman keep chapel in existence. The keep is the second largest of our Norman keeps, being exceeded in length and breadth only by Colchester. It is known as the White Tower, because from 1241 onwards for several centuries the exterior was kept whitewashed.

Records show that Richard Cœur de Lion expended £2,881 on additions to the fortifications, but the greater part of the curtain wall of the inner ward and most of its towers, including the Wakefield Tower (where the Crown Jewels are now kept) were the work of Henry III. Edward I added the Byward, Develin, and Beauchamp Towers. The Cradle Tower or Water Gate was added by Edward III. Henry VIII carried out much work on the outer line of walls and towers, and the angle bastions, named Brass Mount and Legge's Mount, were built in his reign. The chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula in the north-west corner of the inner ward was entirely rebuilt in 1532. In 1691 William III built a great storehouse and sundry residences within the tower, but on the burning² down of this building in 1841 the modern Waterloo barracks were constructed on the site by the War Office, in 1843.

Another remarkable castle in the area covered by this guide is *Goodrich* (Plate 12), on the River Wye, near Ross in Herefordshire. To its natural defences of a rocky escarpment rising from the river, has been added a wide rock-cut moat rendering it one of the most formidable of our mediæval fortresses. There are no visible remains of "Godric's Castle" mentioned in the records of a document of 1101 or 1102. It was probably built by Godric Mappestone, the Domesday tenant of Howel who lived on the opposite bank of the Wye. Later it came into the hands of the Crown, and the existing square Norman keep was erected soon after 1130. In 1204 King John granted the castle to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. In the troubous reign of Edward II there was much dispute regarding possession of the castle, which finally fell to Richard Talbot in 1326. The Talbots were later created Earls of Shrewsbury, and, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, *Goodrich* became one of the principal residences of the

Earls of Shrewsbury. On the death, in 1616, of the seventh Earl without male issue, *Gosforth* passed to his daughter, Elizabeth, who married Henry Grey, Earl of Kent, and it remained with the Earls of Kent until sold by them in 1740. Thereafter it passed through many hands until it was placed under the guardianship of the Ministry of Works in 1920.

Apart from the Norman keep, the greater part of what we see to-day was built at the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth centuries, and consists of a large rectangular inner court with round towers at the angles. On the west side is the magnificent Great Hall, a room 65 feet long by 27½ feet wide, with fine windows. The gatehouse and chapel tower occupy the north-east corner, but the windows of the chapel are later fifteenth-century insertions. The barbican beyond the drawbridge in front of the gatehouse, and the outer curtain are of fourteenth-century construction.

Kenilworth, in addition to being one of the finest and most extensive castles in the country (Plate 10), is associated with many of the most famous names in English history. The first castle here is said to have been built by Geoffrey de Clinton, Chamberlain and Treasurer to Henry I, but the earliest surviving building is the massive Norman keep of 1155-70. At the end of the twelfth century, *Kenilworth* became a royal castle, and King John began the construction of the outer curtain wall with its towers, which was completed by Henry III who also added outworks to protect the water-defences covering the west, south and east sides of the castle. Simon de Montfort used *Kenilworth* as his military headquarters, and his son was besieged here in 1266. The castle later passed to the House of Lancaster; Edward II signed his deed of abdication in it, and John of Gaunt made important additions to the structure, including the magnificent great hall and the adjacent private apartments. In the sixteenth century the Dudleys obtained the castle, and Robert, Earl of Leicester, modernized the keep, built a new gatehouse to the north and a new block of buildings in the angle of the inner ward. After changing hands twice during the Civil War the castle was slighted in 1649.

Peveril or Peak Castle, near Castleton in Derbyshire, is one of

those castles which came eventually into the possession of the Duchy of Lancaster and was handed over to us for preservation in 1932. It, too, is a Norman castle with a square keep dating from the reign of Henry II. But the north curtain wall of the bailey probably dates from the later years of the eleventh century. The castle takes its name from William Peverel, who was made Constable of Nottingham in 1068 by William the Conqueror. William Peverel II was disinherited in 1133 for poisoning Ranulf, Earl of Chester, and the castle was retained by Henry II, who is known to have visited it on three occasions. It became known as the Castle of "Peak." In 1236 it was granted to the famous Simon de Montfort, but after the battle of Evesham and the death of this Earl it reverted to the Crown. Edward III granted it to his son, John of Gaunt, and it thus became a possession of the historic Duchy of Lancaster.

Berkhamsted Castle in Hertfordshire was handed over to the Ministry of Works in 1930 by the other Royal Duchy, that of Cornwall. It had been granted in 1333 to Edward the Black Prince on his creation as Duke of Cornwall. It is celebrated as the castle in which King John of France was kept prisoner after the Battle of Poitiers. But long before that it is connected with a famous episode in our history. After the Battle of Hastings William the Conqueror marched north-westward, crossed the Thames at Wallingford, and prepared to attack London by the Ivinghoe gap from the north-west. On reaching Berkhamsted he received there the submission of Edgar Atheling, Earls Edwin and Morcar, and the Archbishop of York.

The large earthworks of the castle, even in their present state, are its most notable feature and are of the Norman motte-and-bailey type, which implies a date very soon after the Conquest. There are records of tower buildings in the time of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in 1254, but the flint rubble walls are all that remain of the masonry structures.

Another great motte-and-bailey castle is that at Castle Acre in Norfolk, built by William de Warenne. There are some remains of its shell-keep and of the curtain wall of the inner bailey. The outer bailey and earthwork defences now enclose part of the village. Two masonry gate-towers were added to these

earthworks in the thirteenth century; the southern one was demolished in the nineteenth century, but the northern one, known as the *Bailey Gate* and spanning the village street, is in the guardianship of the Ministry.

Bolingbroke Castle in Lincolnshire also has extensive earthworks but comparatively slight remains of masonry. It was established about the middle of the twelfth century by William de Roumare, Earl of Lincoln, and passed from his family through the de Lacy's to the House of Lancaster, being one of the possessions of John of Gaunt in the middle of the fourteenth century. John of Gaunt's son, Henry Bolingbroke, later King Henry IV, was born here. During the Civil War the castle was besieged by a Parliamentarian force under the Earl of Manchester, and surrendered after the defeat of a Royalist relieving force at Winceby in 1643.

Deddington Castle in Oxfordshire, lying on high ground between the valleys of the Swere and the Worton Brook, is principally remembered as the scene of the capture of Piers Gaveston, favourite of Edward II, by the Earl of Warwick. Like *Berkampstead* and *Bolingbroke* it is now notable for its earthworks, comprising a large outer bailey and a small inset bailey, but recent excavations have shown that the latter had a stone curtain wall, a hall, and a small rectangular keep, all of twelfth-century date. The remains of a thirteenth-century chapel with semi-circular altar steps were also found.

Framlingham Castle (Plate 11) in Suffolk is a well-preserved monument of much importance. It stands on a site of great natural strength, but there is no evidence that it was occupied in Pre-Conquest times. In 1101 *Framlingham* was granted by the King to Roger Bigod, the patron and founder of *Tatford Priory*. His son and successor, Hugh Bigod, was involved in the rebellion of Stephen's reign, and in 1173 Henry II ordered the demolition of the castle. Hugh, however, died in 1176 or 1177, and his son Roger was restored to his estates. The existing castle was built by him soon after this date. In 1206 it fell to the Crown for lack of an heir, but was granted by Edward I to his son, Thomas de Brotherton, created Earl of Norfolk. From him it passed through two heiresses to the Mowbrays, who were created Dukes of Norfolk, and through the Mowbrays to the Howards, Dukes of

Norfolk. The Howards sold it in 1611 to Sir Robert Hitcham, who left it in the following year to Pembroke College, Cambridge, directing that everything except the stone outer walls should be pulled down and a poorhouse built within the courtyard out of the materials. In 1913 Pembroke College made over the castle to the guardianship of the Ministry of Works, who have since that date expended considerable sums in conserving the structures and improving the amenities of their surroundings. The interesting seventeenth-century poorhouse has been partly converted into a custodian's house.

The castle is entered by a bridge and gateway with a sixteenth-century sculptured escutcheon of the second Howard Duke of Norfolk above it.

The main curtain walls and twelve towers are those built by Bigod between 1177 and 1215. The only other owners who have left their mark on the building are Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, who added the existing battlements and cut brick chimneys, and Pembroke College who erected the poorhouse in accordance with Hitcham's will. In effect, the castle may be described as perhaps the finest extant example in England of the late twelfth-century castle of the enlarged shell keep type.

Another keepless castle with defences consisting only of curtain wall, towers and ditch, is that at Hadleigh in Essex, although it is later in date than Framlingham. Licence to establish a castle on this hill overlooking the Thames Estuary was granted to Hubert de Burgh in 1231, but the remains to be seen to-day are mostly of fourteenth-century date and belong to an extensive reconstruction. The bailey of the castle formed a large and irregular polygon strengthened by towers, two of which still stand almost to their full height. A large circular tower, of which only the lowest courses survive, protected the entrance on the north-west. The domestic buildings, including a great hall, chapel, King's Chamber and Queen's Chamber, were towards the western end of the bailey, but have been destroyed to their foundations.

If Berkhamsted has played an interesting part in our military history, *Acton Burnell* in Shropshire is the scene of an important step in our parliamentary development. In 1283, there assembled

there a Parliament summoned by Edward I, and it was at this Parliament that the Commons first appear to have had a share in legislative authority, namely, in framing the Statute of Merchants, commonly called the Statute of Acton Burnell. Unfortunately, we have evidence that the licence to build and crenellate the existing castle was not granted until the following year! The origin of the castle is of some interest. The Tutor and Secretary to King Edward I was one Robert Burnell, a native of Shropshire. He was rewarded by the King with the Bishopric of Bath and Wells and the grant of the Manor of Acton in Shropshire. The castle was begun in 1284, but it is unlikely that it was completed by 1293, when Bishop Burnell died. It is a rectangular structure 73 feet by 54 feet in plan, with four square angle towers. It has no ditch or outer defences and is one of the earliest examples of a "mansion capable of some defence" rather than a true military castle. The three ground floor entrances and traceried windows tend to emphasize this point. Henry VIII gave *Acton Burnell* to Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, for his services at Flodden. Thence it passed to the family of Lee and through a Lee heiress to Sir Edward Smythe in the reign of Charles II. His descendant, Sir Edward Smythe, handed over the monument to the Ministry of Works in 1930.

In Shropshire the Ministry also has in its care the small but interesting castle at *Merton Castle*. This consists of a single ward, roughly triangular on plan, with a diminutive keep of c. 1200 on its west side and a gatehouse at its northern apex.

Minster Lovell Hall, in the valley of the Windrush between Burford (Oxon) and Witney, came under our guardianship in 1933. It was built between 1415 and 1450 by William, seventh Lord Lovell. He was the brother-in-law of Ralph Lord Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI, and builder of Tattershall in Lincolnshire and South Wingfield Manor in Derbyshire, both contemporary with *Minster Lovell*. The property was purchased in 1602 by Sir Edward Coke, the famous lawyer, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, and his descendant Thomas Coke of Norfolk, created Earl of Leicester, received as his first title in 1728 that of Lord Lovell of Minster Lovell. On the completion of his great new bouse at Holkham in 1746 *Minster Lovell* was abandoned.

and gradually became a ruin. The fifteenth-century house was built round a quadrangle, the highest surviving part being an unusually lofty hall on the north side. To the west of this hall was the solar room and to the east the kitchens. The south-west corner tower remains and has two rooms with traceried windows. The south range had an oriel looking over the river. Nothing but foundations remain of the eastern range.

Ashby de la Zouch Castle in Leicestershire (Plate 14) is also in our guardianship. The manor of Ashby was granted after the Norman Conquest to Hugh de Grantmesnil, one of the principal followers of William I, and subsequently passed by marriage to the Zouch family. The earliest remains of buildings—certain sections of the walls of the hall—appear to belong to the middle of the twelfth century. In the course of the next two centuries this hall was rebuilt, and the kitchen building, solar, and some minor buildings were added to it.

When the Zouch line became extinct in 1399, the manor passed to James Butler, Earl of Ormonde, who as a Lancastrian was beheaded after the battle of Tewkesbury. As a traitor, his estates reverted to the Crown, and in 1464 Edward IV granted *Ashby* to his Lord Chamberlain, Sir William Hastings. Hastings built the chapel and the high tower which is the most prominent feature of the castle; the latter is a good example of the "tower house," the characteristic contribution of the fifteenth century to military architecture. The licence to crenellate (permission to build the tower) was obtained in 1474. It was only after the building of the tower that *Ashby* became entitled to the description of a fortified castle, the previous buildings having only constituted a manor house. Hastings also altered many of the existing buildings, and further alterations and additions were made during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

Mary, Queen of Scots, twice spent a night here as a captive, in 1569 and 1586, and Henry VII, James I and Charles I all stayed here. The castle was held for the king during the Civil War, but surrendered after the battle of Naseby, and was slighted by order of Parliament in 1648.

A castle all too little known by the general public is *Kirby Muxloe* near Leicester (Plate 15). The history of this building is

known in great detail from the invaluable and very complete building accounts that have survived. They cover the years 1480 to 1484 inclusive. The clerk of the works was one Richard Bowlett, and the castle was begun in October 1480 as a large moated house approached through a gatehouse and drawbridge. It is built of a beautiful red brick, stone being only used for doorways, windows, and string courses. The octagonal turrets of the Gate House, and the four corner towers rising out of the moat are very fine of their kind. The building was never completed owing to the tragic end of its owner. This was the same Sir William (afterwards Lord) Hastings who built the tower at *Abby de la Zouch*. He was born in 1430, and during the Wars of the Roses was a strong Yorkist. He became a great favourite of Edward IV and was made Chamberlain of the Royal Household, and Master of the Mtgt. In 1471 he became Lieutenant of Calais. He was Knight of the Garter and commanded the 3rd division at the decisive Battle of Barnet. At the death of his royal patron, the new King Richard III denounced him as a traitor at a Council Meeting held at the *Tower of London* on June 14th, 1483, and on his seizure he was summarily executed. He lies buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in a chapel made for him in his lifetime. His widow Katherine, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Salisbury, continued for a short time the work of building at *Kirby Muxloe*, the accounts closing in December 1484.

Bawburgh Castle in Norfolk, like *Kirby Muxloe*, belongs to the second half of the fifteenth century. It takes its name from the Bacon family, but the existing remains are those of a great semi-fortified house built by the Heydons who succeeded the Bacons in the ownership of the property. There is an inner court protected on all sides by a moat, except on the east where the approach is covered by a mere. The north and west curtain walls are strengthened by rectangular and semicircular towers, and there are remains of domestic buildings against the east wall. The main gatehouse occupies the centre of the south front, and faces an outer gatehouse farther to the south.

Wresting Castle, also in Norfolk, is in a manor which came into the hands of the Warennes shortly after Domesday, but was held under them by the family of de Phaiz from early in the twelfth

until late in the fourteenth century, when it passed by marriage to the Howards, later dukes of Norfolk. The ruins are inside a rectangular enclosure bounded by a wet ditch some fifty feet wide and eight feet deep. There are no indications of a bank or curtain wall. The plan of the buildings suggests a strongly fortified manor house, with a hall-block of two storeys, and a three-storeyed cross-wing at one end which may have contained the private apartments and have acted as a strong tower.

In addition to these castles and fortified houses, the Ministry has in its care the *Cow Tower*, belonging to the defences of the city of Norwich. The tower stands on the south bank of the River Wensum, to the defence of which it contributed. It is a cylindrical brick structure with battered walls and a stair turret, and it is known from building accounts to belong to the last years of the fourteenth century.

Two mediæval residences of the bishops of Lincoln are in the guardianship of the Ministry in this area. One of them, the *Bishop's Palace at Lincetts* itself, is an important example of mediæval domestic planning. The land on which the palace stands south of the cathedral was acquired by successive grants from Stephen and Henry II, but the great hall was not completed until 1224 when forty trees from Sherwood Forest were granted to the bishop for roof beams and joists. The palace precincts were crenellated by Bishop Burghersh under licence granted in 1329, and the *Alnwick Tower* was added by the bishop of that name towards the middle of the fifteenth century. The hall lies north and south, with the pantry and buttery at its southern end, and the bishop's great chamber above them. A bridge leads to the kitchen block, built over deep basements because of the steep slope of the hill.

The other residence of the bishops was the *Bedchamber at Luddington* which, despite its name, was not built as an almshouse but was converted to that purpose in 1601 by Thomas, Earl of Exeter. Before that date the buildings belonged to a manor house of the bishops of Lincoln. The first-floor hall was built by Bishop Russell (1480–94); it has a squat oriel window, a large fireplace, and a timber ceiling with elaborate coved and traceried cornice bearing the arms of Bishop Smith, 1496. The kitchen and buttery

lie beneath the hall, and there is a cloister alley along the south side of the building.

Nowhere in England can the interior decoration of a mediæval house be studied to better advantage than at *Langthorpe Tower* near Peterborough. The manor house of the family of de Thorpe here consisted of a late thirteenth-century hall, to which a tower of three storeys was added in the fourteenth century. The tower is in the care of the Ministry, and the first-floor room retains its scheme of mural decoration (Plate 15). The subjects are biblical, moral, didactic and secular, and the work is of a very high order, forming the most complete example in this country of domestic mural decoration of this date.

RENAISSANCE AND LATER

THE most important post-Reformation buildings in the area covered by this guide are perhaps the Royal Palaces. But since the first edition of the guide was published, and especially since the Second World War, the Ministry has taken into its charge an increasing number of great houses and other buildings that include outstanding examples of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Perhaps the most important historic building in the region covered by this guide is the Royal Palace of *Hampton Court* (Plate 16). It is not strictly describable as an ancient monument, but as a "Royal Palace not in the personal occupation of the Sovereign," and the cost of its upkeep is borne on the Votes of the Ministry of Works under that heading. Both the palace and the gardens are visited by thousands in the course of the year, and it is, after Windsor, the most splendid and interesting possession of the Crown of England.

The palace was begun as his private residence by Cardinal Wolsey in 1514 on land obtained by him from a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. On the fall of the Cardinal Minister in 1529, the palace, which had been given to King Henry VIII in 1525, was definitely taken over by him and he continued the works at *Hampton Court* until 1540, often residing there. Among his additions is the "King's Close Tennis Court," and Henry is recorded to have played in it frequently. It is the oldest tennis court remaining in Europe, and is still used for playing.

The west front is a fine example of Early Tudor brickwork, but has been much altered and restored since Wolsey's time. The moat was re-excavated and the bridge across it reconstructed in 1910. The first or base court was built almost entirely by Wolsey,

with small and narrow bricks laid in the old English bond. On the east side of the court is Anne Boleyn's gateway, containing the ancient clock formerly at St. James's Palace and moved to its present site at *Hampton Court* by William IV. The second or "Clock Court" has another clock made for Henry VIII by a Frenchman named Nicholas Oursian. On the north side of this court is Henry VIII's great hall, and on the south the stone colonnade designed and erected by Sir Christopher Wren in the last decade of the seventeenth century. The east side of the court was remodelled by William Kent for George II in 1732. On the walls of the court we notice some very interesting terra-cotta roundels in Florentine style.

The east and south-east fronts of the palace and the court behind them were rebuilt entirely for William III by Sir Christopher Wren. This work was begun in 1689 and not completed until late in the reign of Queen Anne.

The northern or Lion Gates, intended to be the main entrance to the new palace, were also designed and built by Sir Christopher Wren.

The eastern part of the palace contains the State and other rooms which can be visited by the public. The grand staircase (*circa* 1699) leads to the suite of finely panelled rooms containing a notable collection of pictures and furniture, the property of the Sovereign. On the north side of the eastern court are the earlier rooms, including Cardinal Wolsey's closet, the haunted gallery (said to be haunted by the ghost of Queen Catherine Howard), and the Chapel Royal. The latter was Wolsey's chapel to which Henry VIII added the existing elaborate wooden vaulted roof and the organ chamber. Further alterations were made by Queen Anne. Edward VI was born in the palace and christened in this chapel. Oliver Cromwell personally occupied *Hampton Court* when Lord Protector, and his daughter Mary was married in the chapel. Henry VIII's great watching chamber and the great hall are decorated with some magnificent Flemish tapestries.

Outside the first or base court to the south is a large Orangery added for Queen Anne about 1700, and in it are now displayed the famous paintings of the Triumph of Caesar by Andrea

Mantegna, obtained by purchase by Charles I from the Duke of Mantua. Nearby is the celebrated vine said to be the largest in Europe, planted by order of George III in 1769.

Even the briefest historical and architectural survey of *Hampton Court* would be incomplete without reference to the superb screen of ironwork at the south end of the south gardens, made of wrought iron to the order of King William III by Jean Tijou, the greatest of French smiths, about 1694. It is recorded that much ironwork at *Hampton Court* was actually executed by an English craftsman named Huntingdon Shaw, who died and was buried at Hampton in 1710. It may well be that Shaw worked from Tijou's designs.

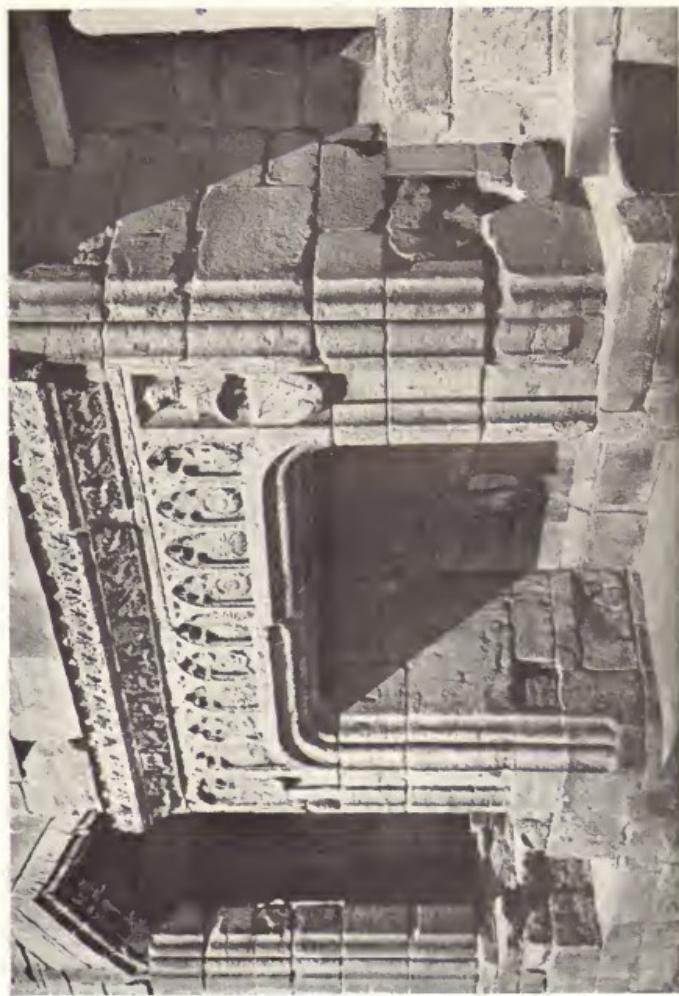
The famous maze dates from the reign of William III.

A building of cardinal importance in the history of Renaissance architecture as the earliest Palladian structure in London is also in the charge of the Ministry. This is the *Banqueting House*, one of the few remaining parts of the old Palace of Whitehall. Earlier Banqueting Houses had stood on the site, and the present one was built in 1619-23 to replace the 1607 Banqueting House destroyed by fire. The architect was Inigo Jones and this, with the *Queen's House* at Greenwich, is his most important extant building. The Rubens paintings in the ceiling were installed in 1634-5, and in 1649 Charles I was beheaded on a scaffold before the building, passing out to execution through a first-floor window, probably in the north annexe. In 1689 the Banqueting House was fitted up as a Chapel Royal by Sir Christopher Wren. In 1809 Wyatt carried out further alterations to fit it as a military chapel, which it remained until 1890. In that year it was assigned to the Royal United Services Institution as a museum, and so remains.

The building stands on a vaulted ground-storey, above which the Hall proper is expressed as a two-storey elevation of seven bays, with an Ionic order surmounted by a Composite, the whole finished with a balustrade. The interior is divided by a balustraded gallery on consoles, which at the north end is broken out over coupled Ionic columns. There is no reason to doubt that the internal orders and treatments generally are the unaltered work of Inigo Jones, especially as there are many points of close resemblance to the entrance hall of the *Queen's House*. This is



13. Kirby Muxloe Castle



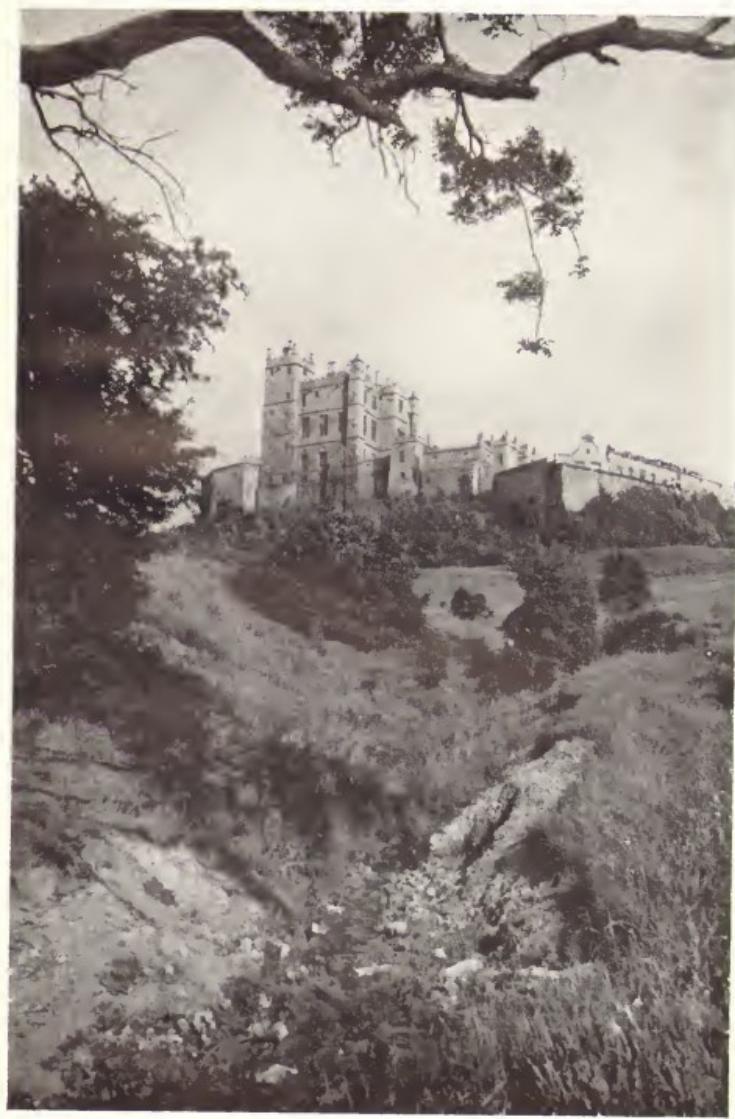
14. Ashby de la Zouch Castle



15. Longthorpe Tower



16. Hampton Court Palace



17. Bolsover Castle



18. Kirby Hall



19. Audley End



20. Saxtead Green Windmill

especially noticeable in the enriched timber beams which form the frame for the panels of the Rubens ceiling.

Certain rooms at *Kensington Palace*, the greater part of which is still occupied by members of the Royal Family, are periodically open to the public. *Kensington Palace* is on the site of a former Nottingham house, which was acquired in the summer of 1689 by King William III. Sir Christopher Wren was commissioned to proceed with the rebuilding forthwith, and it was soon occupied. Queen Mary II died in the new palace in 1694 and her husband in 1702. Queen Anne, George I, and George II all lived in it. On the 24th May, 1819, Queen Victoria was born there, and in the early hours of the morning of the 20th June, 1837, there received the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Conyngham who came to inform her of her accession to the throne.

The southern elevation and apartments, including the fine King's Gallery, were built by Wren, but most of the existing State Rooms visited by the public were decorated by William Kent between 1722 and 1726. In particular the cupola room is the finest extant example of Kent's work as a decorator. The Orangery was built for Queen Anne in 1704 from the joint designs of Wren and Vanbrugh, the latter's hand being discernible in the rusticated brick arches and piers.

The Royal Hospital at *Chester*, founded in 1682 on the model of the Invalides in Paris and Kilmalimham in Dublin, shows Wren's solution of a very different type of problem. The building, of open plan, is very large and occupies an attractive riverside site. Though Wren did not completely solve the problem of unifying so long a façade, it is easy to understand why Carlyle, who lived nearby, pronounced that it had clearly been designed by a gentleman. The apartments of the pensioners, though comparatively plain, have great dignity and amplitude, and the houses of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor have rich interiors. The Hall and Chapel, which are open to the public, occupy the entrance-front. In the domed apse of the Chapel is a painting of the Resurrection by Sebastiano Ricci. The buildings were completed in 1690. Their strongly domestic expression contrasts with the monumental character of the *Naval Hospital* at Greenwich.

Turning now from royal to private building, the Ministry is
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fortunate to have in its guardianship two famous and beautiful country houses in the Midlands which were fast falling into decay when they came into its care. Thus it has been able to rescue the extant remains as monuments of English sixteenth and seventeenth-century architecture to which the public can have access. These are *Kirby Hall* near Corby, Northamptonshire, and *Houghton House* near Ampthill, Bedfordshire.

The foundation-stone of *Kirby Hall* was laid by the owner, Sir Humphrey Stafford, in 1570. Between 1618 and 1640 *Kirby* was added to and modernized by Inigo Jones for the then owner, Lord Hatton. *Houghton*, Bedfordshire, was begun by John Thorpe for Mary, Countess of Pembroke, in 1615, but stone loggias were added by Inigo Jones about 1620. Both houses, therefore, are of special interest owing to their connection with Inigo Jones, and are really admirable examples of essentially English design and decoration of their periods.

The founder of *Kirby Hall* (Plate 18) died before the completion of the building in 1575, and the property was then purchased by Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor. King James I visited it in 1612, 1616, and 1619. The Lord Hatton who employed Inigo Jones to embellish Kirby was a Royalist and had to live in France during the Cromwellian period. Evelyn, who knew Hatton, visited Kirby in 1654. He thought the Avenues ungraceful, but called it a "very noble house" and particularly commended the garden. On Hatton's return in 1660 he further improved the house and orchard, but it was his son who, in 1686, laid out the great west garden, traces of whose stone curving have been recovered and now restored. At the end of the seventeenth century the gardens at Kirby were famous throughout England. In 1764 the property passed by an heiress from the Hattons to the Finches, who thus became the Finch-Hattons and succeeded to the Earldom of Winchilsea and Nottingham in 1826. Unfortunately, the eleventh Earl, who was a famous gentleman rider and patron of the turf, cut down the Avenues and stripped the roof to pay his debts. By 1889 the rooms of the east of the great hall are described as in ruins. The whole of the kitchen quarters fell in in 1896. In 1919 the panelling and fittings in the fast decaying house were dispersed, and the place handed over to the

Department in 1929. Happily the great hall and the south-western rooms with their magnificent semicircular bow windows remain, roofed with local stone slates. The west or garden front with its gables and twin chimneys of local Northamptonshire design is in fair order. Inigo Jones's work on the north front and his adaptation the earlier treatment of the rich central court remain. It will be some years before the Department has finished its necessarily patient work of conservation, but there are few great English country houses of the date that possess more charm and beauty.

The "House Beautiful" at Houghton was in even sadder condition of neglect and ruin than was Kirby when we took it over. The house is built of red brick with stone architectural decorations. It was purchased in 1738 by John, fourth Duke of Bedford, but in 1767 his eldest son, Lord Tavistock, was killed by a fall from his horse in Houghton Park and the family abandoned it. In 1794 the roof was taken off and the fittings distributed. The staircase went to the Swan Hotel, Bedford, where it now stands.

The medieval parts of *Merton Corbet Castle* have already been mentioned, but it remains to notice the ruins of the fine house begun on the south side of the castle ward for Robert Corbet in 1579. This building ranks with Longleat as an example of the brief renaissance of classicism in the second half of the sixteenth century, and as such it is perhaps of greater architectural significance than the better-known "prodigy houses" of Queen Elizabeth's reign. At Robert's death the house is said to have been left unfinished, and during the Civil War the castle was held for the king, taken by the Parliamentarian forces in 1644, and burned.

Only some fifteen years later in date than *Merton Corbet*, but far removed from it in architectural style, is the *Triangular Lodge* at Rushton in Northamptonshire. Originally known as the Warner's Lodge, its present name is derived from the fact that it is one of the few buildings in England that are triangular on plan. It was built by Sir Thomas Tresham, and although it bears the date 1593 the building accounts show that it was not completed until 1596. Tresham was a Roman Catholic who was twice imprisoned and fined for harbouring Jesuits and for recusancy, and he speculated much on the religious and other associations of the number three and the trefoil or clover-leaf. Not only the

plan, but also the whole design of the lodge is based on the symbolism of the number three and on a combination of religious and heraldic motifs.

At *Audley End* (Plate 19) in Essex one of the greatest houses ever built in this country is in the charge of the Ministry. The site of the Benedictine Abbey of Walden here was granted to Sir Thomas Audley, Speaker of the Parliament which passed the acts dissolving the monasteries. Nothing remains of the house which he built for himself, for it was swept away early in the seventeenth century when Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Lord Treasurer, commenced the present building, the design of which has been attributed to John Thorpe. The original design comprised two vast courtyards, the outer of which was demolished about 1721 when Sir John Vanbrugh was called in to alter the building. He added the grand staircase to the Hall, with a plaster ceiling designed in the Jacobean manner, and the many subsequent alterations are remarkable for the way in which the seventeenth-century character of the house was preserved. Recent excavations have shown that the courtyard occupied the site of the cloister of Walden Abbey. The notable collection of pictures, and the furniture and other contents of the house are exhibited to the public by the courtesy of their owner, Lord Braybrooke.

Audley End, even in its present truncated form, is impressive for its size. *Bolsover Castle* in Derbyshire impresses by an originality of design that borders on fantasy. From the reign of William I until it was seized by Henry II, Bolsover was a seat of the Peverel family. There are remains of the curtain wall of the inner bailey of the castle which, however, is remarkable not for its mediæval work but for its striking situation (Plate 17) and the extremely interesting buildings erected, for the most part to the designs of John and Huntingdon Smithson, for the Cavendish family which acquired the property in 1608. The Little Castle in the inner bailey, although built between 1612 and 1621, has much of the external appearance of a tower-house of the later Middle Ages, with battlements and corner turrets, whilst the ribbed vaulting and hooded fireplaces of the interior are a Jacobean interpretation of mediæval motifs. A great range of buildings, highly individual in design and incorporating the Long Gallery, was begun soon

after the Little Castle. In its present form it includes alterations and additions made shortly before the middle of the century and again soon after the Restoration. The Riding School, at right angles to this range, resembles the Riding School which John Smithson designed at Welbeck.

Leaving the late seventeenth for the early eighteenth century, the Ministry has in its care the *Villa in Chiswick Park* designed by Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington, for himself, probably shortly before 1725. Like Mereworth in Kent, which is a little earlier, Chiswick is a free adaption of the domed villa theme deriving from Palladio's Villa Capra near Vicenza. It originally adjoined the sixteenth-century Chiswick House, demolished in 1788. The Villa is one of the most important monuments of the English Palladian movement associated with Burlington, Colin Campbell and William Kent. The latter was called in by Burlington to decorate the rooms, and was also concerned with the layout of the famous gardens. The Villa was finished by 1736. It is remarkable in many ways, not least for the ingenious use of scale, whereby a building only 68 feet square contrives to look very much larger. Lord Hervey observed of it that it was too small to live in but too large to hang on a watch-chain; but it should be remembered that it was designed as an appendage to a larger house. The wings added by James Wyatt in 1788 were demolished in 1951.

This brief survey of the great houses in the charge of the Ministry ends with the later eighteenth century and with two examples of the work of Robert Adam. *Osterley Park* near Heston is one of Adam's most notable works. The original house was built by Sir Thomas Gresham shortly before 1577: of this the stables, built probably between 1573 and 1580, remain, though partly remodelled in the early eighteenth century. The house was bought in 1711 by Sir Thomas Child the banker. Robert Adam's work for the Child family at Osterley began about 1761 and continued until 1780, but was mostly executed in the late 1760's and 1770's. The principal floor was almost entirely remodelled by him in his grander manner, and the present aspect of the exterior is that which Adam gave it. It is a rectangle of 144 by 131 feet, not counting the turrets at the four corners. The exterior is of

red brick with Georgian sash-windows and Portland stone quoins to the towers, which are finished with ogee domes of lead. The unique feature is the great open portico which leads through the north-east front to the courtyard above basement-level, whence access is gained to the Hall. On the south-west front are magnificent double curved stairs with balusters in wrought iron and brass.

The Adam interiors at *Osterley* are not quite so magnificent as those at Sion nearby, with which however they are closely comparable. They consist of a Hall, a Long Gallery (in which Adam's hand is less apparent than elsewhere), a Dining-Room, a Library, a Drawing Room, a Tapestry Room, a State bedchamber with its Adam state bed, an Etruscan Room and a Grand Staircase. "Mr. Child's Room" in the north corner is early eighteenth-century work.

Several buildings in the Park are also from the hand of Adam. The two conservatories, one rectangular and the other with a semicircular projection, survive, and also the bridge, in a style which reflects Adam's early association with Piranesi. There is also an earlier Georgian temple near the larger of the two conservatories. Most of the furniture at *Osterley* was designed for the house by Adam.

Apsley House at Hyde Park Corner is also maintained by the Ministry, and the Wellington Museum which it contains is in the care of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The house was built in 1777-8 for the second Earl Bathurst from designs by Robert Adam, and takes its name from the title of Baron Apsley which the earl held before he succeeded his father. In 1801 the house was bought for Lord Wellesley, who sold it to the Duke of Wellington in 1817. The Duke made extensive alterations, facing the building with Bath stone, and adding the portico and the Waterloo Gallery. After his death no major structural alterations were made, and the house still contains his extensive and valuable collection of works of art, trophies, furniture and personal relics, now forming the Wellington Museum. The building and its contents were transferred to the nation by the seventh Duke of Wellington in 1947.

The famous gardens of *Kirby* and *Chiswick* have already been

mentioned, and in Bedfordshire the gardens of *Wrest Park* are also in the charge of the Ministry and form a notable example of the methods of landscape-gardening employed between the early eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The nucleus of the present gardens was laid out when the sixteenth-century house, which stood to the south of the present house, was refaced in the classical style for the Duke of Kent early in the eighteenth century. The formal gardens then established included a famous maze, the Long Water, Thomas Archer's Pavilion (1709) and its statue of William III. The Banqueting House, reputedly designed by William Kent, followed in 1733. In 1741 "Capability" Brown was employed by Jermima, Marchioness de Grey, to "improve and correct" the grounds. The work was completed in 1763, and consisted of laying out the vast English garden using the Long Water as its central axis. Early in the nineteenth century Thomas Philip, 2nd Earl de Grey, built the present house and laid out the French garden on the site of the old house. The Orangery and the walls and doorways of the kitchen garden belong to the same campaign, and were completed in 1836.

Forming a contrast to these palaces and great houses with their elaborate gardens, but with a special historical interest of their own as typical examples of small town houses of the early seventeenth century, are Nos. 6, 7 and 8 in Row 111, and Nos. 8 and 9 in Row 117 at *Great Yarmouth*. These buildings, which are among the few survivors of war-damage in the Row area, are of flint and brick, and originally had wooden mullioned and transomed windows of which some survive. The houses in the care of the Ministry in Row 117 retain their internal fittings, and are being used to preserve a representative display illustrating the local development of doors, door-furniture, wall-anchors and other domestic fittings salvaged from the Rows.

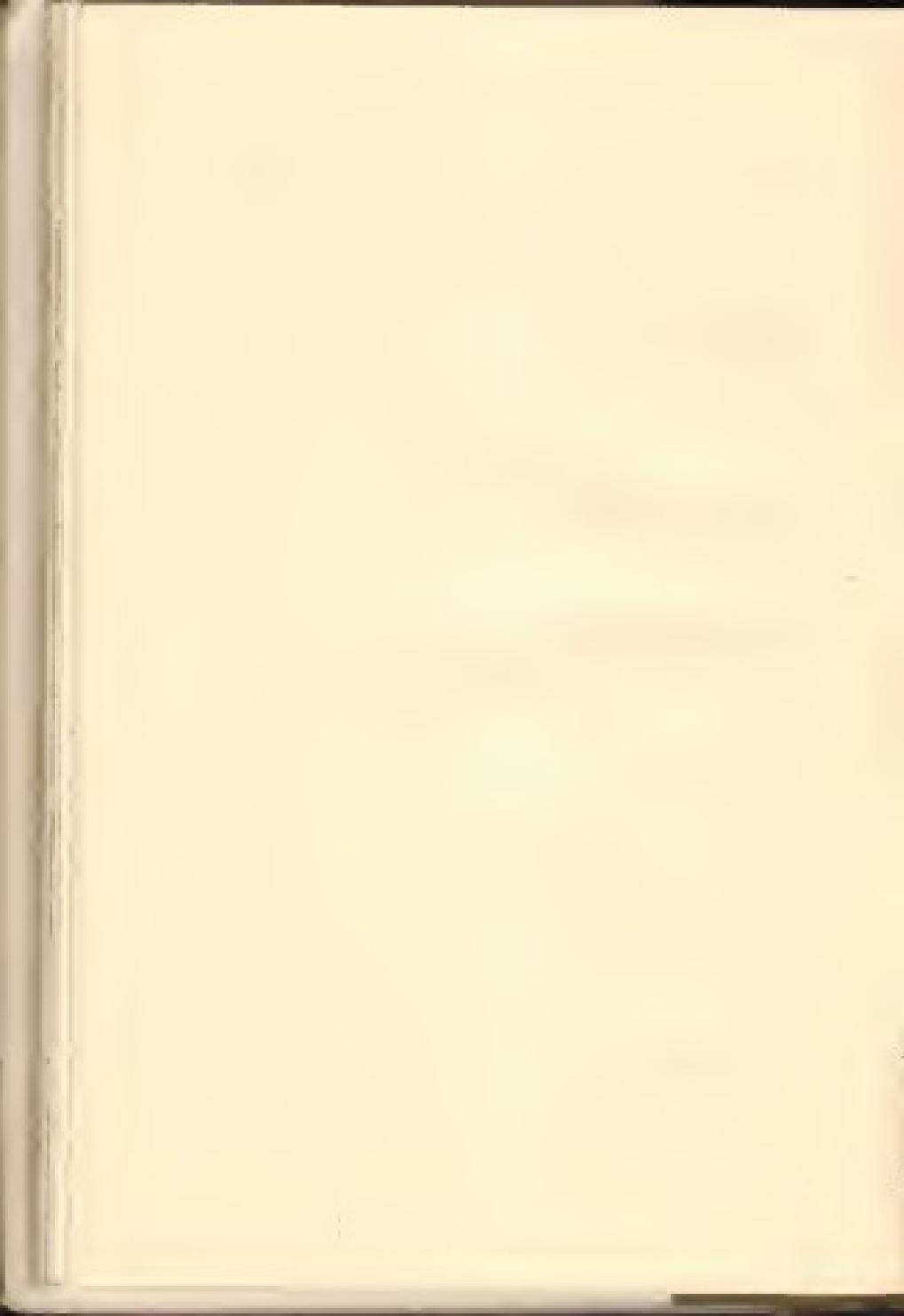
Three of the Ministry's monuments in this area have associations with Charles II. Two of them, both in Shropshire, are closely connected with his well-known escape after the battle of Worcester in 1651. The king, a fugitive from the victorious Parliamentarian army, made his way to *White Ladies*, already mentioned in connection with the ruins of its priory church.

The house of the Penderells there no longer exists, but the Ministry has in its care the king's next refuge, *Boscombe House*. As it was considered dangerous to remain in the house during the day, the king "got up into a great oak that had been lopped some three or four years before, and being grown out again, very bushy and thick, could not be seen through." Here he remained in hiding all day, whilst the search for him continued, and at night he reached Lord Wilmot near Wolverhampton, where arrangements were made for him to travel towards Bristol disguised as Mrs. Lane's serving-man. The oak in which the king hid was apparently destroyed by souvenir-hunters soon after the Restoration, but the present *Royal Oak* marks the site and is said to have been raised from an acorn of the original tree.

The third monument associated with Charles II's reign is *Tilbury Fort*. As early as 1540 blockhouses had been built at Tilbury and Gravesend to command the narrows of the Thames' Estuary as part of Henry VIII's campaign of coastal defence. By Charles II's reign the defences had fallen into disrepair, whilst the need for protection had again become acute owing to the wars with the Dutch Republic. In 1667 the Dutch fleet bombarded Sheerness and sailed up the Medway, and four years later orders were issued for the construction of a new fortification at Tilbury to the design of Sir Bernard de Gomme, Engineer-General to Charles II. The fort is a fine and rare example of the military works of this period in England. It is a rectangular structure with large angle-bastions and a double moat with outworks. The monumental gateway bears the Royal Arms and trophies.

The last monuments calling for mention are examples of the windmills and watermills which, until comparatively recently, were a characteristic feature of the English countryside, but which are now rapidly vanishing. The Ministry has in its care the small watermill at *Martins Cross* in Herefordshire. It is stone-built and probably of eighteenth-century date, and it has well-preserved casings to its two pairs of millstones. At *Berry Arms* the Ministry has saved one of the best examples of the Norfolk marsh-mills by taking it into guardianship. This is a brick tower-mill, 6½ feet high and typical of the best Norfolk tradition in windmill construction. Originally built to grind cement, it was

later adapted to drive a large scoop-wheel which lifts the water from the marsh into the River Yare. A working example of a windmill for grinding grain is preserved at *Saxtead Green* (Plate 20) near Framlingham, in Suffolk. It is a wooden post-mill with four sails and a brick round-house. The mill has twice been lifted to enable longer sweeps to be fitted, the round-house being added on the second occasion. The tail-ladder supports a fan which is geared to rollers running on an elm track to turn the mill into the wind. Although a mill has long existed on this site, the present superstructure was erected in 1854 after the top of the old one had been blown off in the gale of 1850.



NOTES

In the following list, monuments to which guide-books or pamphlets are obtainable are marked with a dagger. A full list (Sectional List 27) of those published officially on behalf of the Ministry of Works may be obtained on application to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on page 4 of this volume. At a number of monuments for which guide-books are not yet available the Custodian has notes of the history of the building, together with a plan.

Real photographic postcard views of monuments are on sale at buildings marked with an asterisk. Further views are in course of production.

Photographs may be taken by visitors without a permit except at buildings occupied by the military. In these cases the assent of the military must be obtained. The use of stand cameras is subject to the discretion of the Custodian.

Admission Fees. These are indicated under each monument.

Children under fourteen years of age are admitted at half price. At monuments generally, parties of twenty or more visitors are admitted, on application to the Custodian, at half price. Parties of more than ten and less than twenty visitors are admitted for the same fee as ten.

STANDARD HOURS OF ADMISSION

	Weekdays	Sundays
March-April	9.30 a.m.-1.30 p.m.	2 p.m.-1.30 p.m.
May-September	9.30 a.m.-7 p.m.	2 p.m.-7 p.m.
October	9.30 a.m.-1.30 p.m.	2 p.m.-1.30 p.m.
November-February	9.30 a.m.-4 p.m.	2 p.m.-4 p.m.

Variations from the Standard Hours are noted under the particular monument.

BEDFORDSHIRE

† Houghton House, Ampthill*

The remains of a Jacobean mansion built by John Thorpe about 1613 for Mary, Countess of Pembroke, and altered a few years later by Inigo Jones. Towards the end of the eighteenth century it fell into decay. Believed to be the original of the "House Beautiful" in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Situation: 1 mile north of Ampthill.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: No charge.

Wrest Park, Silsoe

Extensive gardens laid out for the Duke of Kent in the early eighteenth century, and altered and extended for the Marchioness de Grey by "Capability" Brown in the middle of the century, and again for the second Earl de Grey in the early nineteenth century. In the gardens stand the Pavilion designed by Thomas Archer in 1709 and the Banqueting House of 1733 attributed to William Kent. Wrest Park House is not open to the public.

Situation: ½ mile east of Silsoe on the Luton-Bedford road.

Hours of Admission: Gardens open from Easter to mid October, Saturdays and Sundays only, from 2 p.m. until dusk.

Admission Fee: 6d.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Denny Abbey

Occupied successively by Benedictine monks, Knights Templar and Franciscan nuns. There are considerable remains of the twelfth-century church, later converted to domestic uses. The fourteenth-century refectory stands on the north side of the cloister court.

Situation: ½ miles north of Waterbeach; 6 miles north of Cambridge.

Admission: Not yet open to the public.

Duxford Chapel

A fourteenth-century chapel with interesting detail, once part of the Hospital of St. John.

Situation: 7 miles south of Cambridge and 1 mile north-east of Duxford.

Admission: Free at any reasonable time.

Ileham Priory Church

An apsidal Norman church with much "herringbone masonry," formerly part of the possessions of an alien priory dependent on the abbey of Saint Jacut in Brittany.

Situation: In Ileham.

Admission: Free.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

CHESHIRE

Chester Castle

There was Roman and Saxon occupation on this site where a Norman castle was built, the timber defences of which were replaced in 1246 by stone walls, parts of which survive. The so-called "Caesar's" or "Agricola" tower contains a fine vaulted chapel of this period, and the top floor is the Regimental Museum of the Cheshire Regiment. The other buildings were much altered and rebuilt in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Situation: Overlooking the river between the Grosvenor and Dee Bridges.

Hours of Admission: At the discretion of the military authorities.

Admission Fee: 3d.

† Sandbach Crosses

Two fine stone crosses, probably of ninth-century date, with carved ornament and figures.

Situation: In Sandbach.

Admission: At any time without charge.

DERBYSHIRE

Arbor Low Stone Circle and Gib Hill Barrow (Pl. 1)

Probably Early Bronze Age and consists of an oval ring of forty stones formerly standing but now recumbent with a group of similar stones in the centre. The ring is surrounded by a ditch with an earth bank on the outside through which there are entrances on the north-west and south-east, the ditch being crossed by causeways. A Bronze Age barrow cuts into the bank on one side, and another, known as Gib Hill, lies 250 yards to the south.

Situation: $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Youlgrave; about 1 mile east of Parsley Hay.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 3d.

** Bolsover Castle (Pl. 17)*

A castle established in Norman times, but now notable for its exceptionally interesting seventeenth-century buildings; the keep-like Little Castle of 1612-21, the Long Gallery and terrace buildings begun soon afterwards and

remodelled and extended about the middle of the century and again shortly after the Restoration, and the Ridling School.

Situation: On the west side of Bohover.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 1/-.

Eyam Moor Stone Circle and Barrow

A circle of sixteen stones, about 100 feet in diameter, surrounded by a low bank; on the south side of the circle is a cairn. Probably Early Bronze Age.

Situation: About $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Grindleford Bridge.

Admission: At any time without charge.

Hob Harst's House, East Moor, Berley

A rectangular prehistoric burial mound surrounded by a ditch with an outer bank. Excavated in 1853, when a stone cist containing two cremations was discovered in the centre of the mound.

Situation: $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Bakewell; 3 miles north-east of Little Rowsley.

Admission: At any time without charge.

"Nine Ladies" Stone Circle, Stanton Moor

A circle of nine stones probably dating from the Bronze Age.

Situation: $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Matlock; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Little Rowsley.

Admission: At any time without charge.

† Peoveril Castle*

In a picturesque and nearly impregnable position defended on two sides by precipitous rocks. The curtain wall on the north and west sides is of the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries. The keep, built about 1173, guards the main means of access, which was by a narrow ridge across which is a rock-cut ditch, probably originally spanned by a drawbridge. Remains of the hall and other buildings have been uncovered in the bailey.

Situation: In Castleton.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

ESSEX

† Audley End (Pl. 19)*

One of the greatest houses of England, built on the site of Walden Abbey by Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Lord Treasurer, in the early years of the seventeenth century. The whole of the outer courtyard was demolished in the eighteenth century. There were several alterations and restorations of

the original building, both Vanbrugh and Adam being employed, but the work was done in so conservative a manner that the building still retains its Jacobean appearance to a remarkable extent. The furniture, pictures and other contents are exhibited by courtesy of Lord Beaufort. A garden temple and obelisk are also in the charge of the Ministry.

Situation: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Saffron Walden.

Hours of Admission: April to October, 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays, (except Good Friday).

Admission Fee: 2s.

Colchester, Lexden Straight Road Earthworks

A section of the extensive series of earthworks over 3 miles long which protected the pre-Roman Colchester (Camulodunum) on its southern and western sides. Consists of a large bank with three ditches on the outer side and probably dates from the first century A.D.

Situation: 2 miles west of Colchester; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Lexden.

Admission: At any time without charge.

*† * Colchester, St. Botolph's Priory*

The existing remains of this priory for Augustinian canons consist of the nave of the church which dates from the late eleventh or early twelfth century. The structure is almost entirely built of flints and septaria, but the arcading is of red bricks taken from the ruins of the Roman town.

Situation: To the north of St. Giles's Church.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission: Free.

Colchester, St. John's Abbey Gate

A fine fifteenth-century gatehouse of the Benedictine Abbey of St. John. A good example of East Anglian flintwork.

Situation: Near St. Giles's Church on the south-east corner of St. John's Green.

Admission: Exterior only, at any time without charge.

Hadleigh Castle

A castle established by Hubert de Burgh in 1231 but largely reconstructed by Edward III in the middle of the fourteenth century. It had a large polygonal bailey with stone curtain wall and towers, two of which on the eastern side remain almost to their full height.

Situation: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the village of Hadleigh; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Leigh-on-Sea.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

Tilbury Fort

Originally one of Henry VIII's blockhouses for coast defence, but remodelled and extended in the reign of Charles II as a protection against raids during the Dutch wars. The fort, with its large angle-bastions, double moat and monumental gateway, is a fine example of seventeenth-century fortification.

Situation: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Tilbury.

Admission: Not yet open to the public.

Waltham Abbey Gatehouse and Entrance to Cloisters, and Harold's (or Stoney) Bridge

With the exception of the nave of the monastic church now used as a parish church, the remains of this abbey are scanty. The gatehouse, with its double entry, dates from the late fourteenth century. The passage at the east end of the north cloister range contains fine vaulting dating from the end of the twelfth century. Harold's Bridge, which stands some 300 yards north-north-east of the church, probably dates from the fourteenth century.

Situation: In Waltham Abbey.

Admission: At any time without charge, on application to E. E. W. Prior, Abbey Gardens.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Bela's Knap Long Barrow

A fine example of a prehistoric burial mound, 197 feet in length with a false portal at the north end. There is no central passage, the burial chambers, four in number, being cutted from the sides of the barrow. The earthen mound is surrounded by a dry-built stone revetting wall.

Situation: 2 miles south of Winchcombe.

Admission: At any time without charge.

† Hayles Abbey

A Cistercian abbey founded in 1146. The founder, Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, was buried there. There are ruins of the monastic buildings and cloister, and a museum on the site contains some fine architectural fragments and tiles. The abbey was placed in the guardianship of the Ministry by the National Trust.

Situation: 2 miles north-east of Winchcombe.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

Kingwood Abbey Gatehouse

The late fourteenth-century gatehouse of a Cistercian abbey founded by William de Berkeley in 1239.

Situation: In Kingswood, 1 mile south-west of Wotton-under-Edge.

Admission: Exterior only, at any time without charge.

Netgrove Long Barrow

A prehistoric burial mound containing a central passage built of large stones from which chambers open where the human remains were deposited.

Situation: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Netgrove Station.

Admission: At any time without charge.

Uley Long Barrow

A prehistoric burial mound about 180 feet in length containing a stone-built central passage with two chambers in either side and another at the end; the earthen mound is surrounded by a dry-built revetting wall. The barrow was excavated in 1821 and again in 1834, when several skeletons were found in the passage and in the chambers.

Situation: 2 miles south of Gloucester; 1 mile north of Uley.

Hours of Admission: At any time on application to Mrs. J. Little, Green Gables, Uley, or to Mrs. A. Goodrich, 2 Bath Road, Nympsfield.

Admission Fee: 3d.

Witcombe Roman Villa

A large villa enclosing three sides of a courtyard. The western wing was occupied by a system of hot-air baths. The villa was excavated in 1818 and the only part now exposed consists of three rooms of the bath system, which have mosaic floors now roofed over.

Situation: 3 miles south-east of Gloucester; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the reservoir in Witcombe Park.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Arthur's Stone, Dorestone

A prehistoric burial chamber and entrance passage formed of large blocks of stone formerly covered by an earthen mound.

Situation: 1 mile north of Dorestone; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Hay-on-Wye.

Admission: At any time without charge. Key at Coesperthy Farm.

8—(xx)

+ Goodrich Castle (Pl. 12)*

Extensive remains of one of our most beautiful castles. It is mainly of late thirteenth- and fourteenth-century date, but earlier features are retained, including an interesting twelfth-century keep. The entrance is approached through a barbican and over a broad rock-cut ditch spanned by a bridge. The ditch extends round the south and east sides of the castle, which is defended elsewhere by a precipitous and rocky slope to the river below.

Situation: 3 miles south-west of Ross; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Goodrich.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

Mortimer's Cross Water-Mill

A small stone watermill on the River Lugg, with two pairs of millstones.

Situation: In the village of Mortimer's Cross, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles north-west of Leominster.

Admission: Exterior only; work in progress.

Rotherwas Chapel

A small chapel originally of fourteenth-century date, but rebuilt in the sixteenth century. It has a roof dating from the rebuilding of the structure.

Situation: $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hereford.

Admission: At any time without charge, on application to the Custodian at Church Farm.

HERTFORDSHIRE

+ Berkhamsted Castle*

Extensive remains of a large motte-and-bailey castle dating from the eleventh century. A circular keep stood on the motte, but little masonry now exists. A curtain wall and towers were added to the earth ramparts of the bailey and there are remains of what appears to have been the chapel. The castle was besieged and taken by storm in the thirteenth century by King Louis of France and the barons. It came into the possession of the Duchy of Cornwall in the middle of the fourteenth century and still forms part of the Duchy's possessions.

Situation: In Berkhamsted, close to the railway station.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

Vernulamium Roman City Wall, St. Albans

The Roman City developed out of a British township and was already a self-governing *municipium* in A.D. 61. It was enlarged in the middle of the second

century. The wall, which dates from that time, was backed by a mound of earth and at intervals had projecting towers with solid semicircular fronts and hollow rectangular backs. Only the south stretch of wall and the south-west angle, with its ditches, are in the guardianship of the Ministry.

Situation: On the western outskirts of St. Albans.

Admission: At any time without charge.

LEICESTERSHIRE

†* *Ashby de la Zouch Castle* (Pl. 14)

These are considerable and interesting remains of the castle. The first building on the site was a Norman manor house built about the middle of the twelfth century. It was enlarged about 100 years later, when the hall was altered, and a new kitchen and other buildings were erected. In 1274 William, Lord Hastings, obtained a licence to fortify the house and built the Hastings Tower. He was also responsible for the chapel, erected a few years earlier. The castle sustained a long siege in the Civil War, and after the surrender to the Parliamentary forces was partially destroyed.

Situation: On the east side of Ashby de la Zouch.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

†* *Kirby Muxloe Castle* (Pl. 13)

A very attractive brick-built fortified house, rectangular in plan with towers at each corner and a gatehouse on the north-west side; the whole surrounded by a moat. Built on the site of an earlier manor house by William, Lord Hastings, towards the end of the fifteenth century, but never completed.

Situation: 4 miles west of Leicester, on the south side of Kirby Muxloe.

Hours of Admission: Standard. Closed on Sunday.

Admission Fee: 6d.

The Jewry Wall, Leicester

The monumental entrance from the Forum to the Basilica of *Ratae Corieltavorum*, the administrative centre of the tribe of the Corieltauvi in Roman times. It was built about A.D. 125-30.

Situation: In St. Nicholas's Street, to the west of St. Nicholas's Church.

Admission: At any time without charge.

LINCOLNSHIRE

Bolingbroke Castle

Extensive earthworks and some masonry of a castle established by William de Roumare, first Earl of Lincoln, in the twelfth century. In the fourteenth

century it passed to John of Gaunt whose son Henry, later King Henry IV, was born here. Held for the King and besieged by the Parliamentarian forces in 1645.

Situation: 4 miles west of Spilsby.

Admission: At any time without charge.

Lincoln, Bishop's Palace

Ruins of the medieval palace of the bishops of Lincoln, including a thirteenth-century great hall, service rooms, kitchen and solar, a fifteenth-century gate tower, and remains of the chapel.

Situation: In Lincoln.

Admission: Not yet open to the public.

+ Thornton Abbey (Pl. 7)

An abbey of Augustinian canons, founded in 1139. These are ruins of the octagonal chapter house and the south transept, and the plan of the rest of the abbey church and domestic buildings has been recovered by excavation. The gatehouse, built towards the end of the fourteenth century, and remaining almost complete, is one of the most imposing structures of its kind in the country.

Situation: 2 miles north-east of Thornton Curtis; 12 miles north-east of Brigg.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

LONDON (NORTH OF THAMES)

† Apsley House¹

Built in 1777-8 for the second Earl Bathurst from designs by Robert Adam. It is famous as the London home of the Duke of Wellington, who acquired the property in 1817, and it still contains his extensive collection of works of art, furniture and personal relics, now forming the Wellington Museum. The house was faced with stone and the portico added by the Duke.

Situation: Hyde Park Corner.

Hours of Admission: Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. Unaccompanied children under 12 not admitted.

Admission Fee: 1s.

¹ Guide-book published by H.M. Stationery Office on behalf of the Victoria and Albert Museum, to whom application in regard to special parties, etc., should be made.

Banqueting House, Whitehall

Built in 1619-23 to the designs of Inigo Jones, as part of the old Palace of Whitehall, and one of his most important remaining buildings. The notable painted ceiling by Rubens was installed in 1634-5. It was from a window on the first floor of this building that Charles I stepped on to the scaffold at his execution. In 1698 it was converted into a Chapel Royal by Sir Christopher Wren. It now contains the museum of the Royal United Services Institution.

Situation: In Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards.

Hours of Admission: Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., closed on Sundays.

Admission Fee: 2s.

† The Chapter House and Pyx Chamber, Westminster Abbey*

The Chapter House of the Abbey was built about 1290, but the vault is a modern restoration. There is a fine series of medieval wall paintings and a contemporary tiled floor. From the fourteenth to the sixteenth century it was used as one of the meeting places of the House of Commons, and later as a Record Office. The Pyx Chamber, formerly a Royal Treasury, is in the undercroft of the monastic dormitory built in the latter part of the eleventh century and is one of the oldest parts of the Abbey.

Situation: On the east side of the Abbey cloister.

Hours of Admission: March to September, 10.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; October to February, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.; closed on Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Admission Fee: No charge.

† The Jewel Tower, Westminster*

A late fourteenth-century tower, formerly part of the Palace of Westminster, built in 1363-6 on land acquired from Westminster Abbey by Edward III. The ground-floor rooms are visited in state.

Situation: Opposite Houses of Parliament, Victoria Tower.

Admission: Free.

Hours of Admission: March-September 10.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m.; October-February 10.30 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday.

** Kensington Palace*

Nottingham House, which stood on this site, was bought by William III for a residence in 1689. It was rebuilt from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren and later interior decorations were carried out by William Kent in the first half of the eighteenth century. Several reigning sovereigns have made it their residence, but it is now partly divided into apartments for members of the Royal Family and partly occupied by the London Museum. Queen Victoria and Queen Mary were born in the Palace.

Situation: On the western side of Kensington Gardens.

Admission: Part open as London Museum.

	Visitors	Sundays
March-September	10 a.m.-6 p.m.	2 p.m.-6 p.m.
October-February	10 a.m.-4 p.m.	2 p.m.-4 p.m.
Closed Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day.		

Admission: Free.

London Wall, Tower Hill

Part of the eastern defences of the City of London. The lower part of the wall, built of ragstone with bonding courses of tiles, is Roman work of about the middle of the second century A.D. The upper part, with the wall-walk and parapet, was rebuilt in the Middle Ages.

Situation: Between Trinity Place and Tower Hill, on the east side of Trinity House Square.

Admission: Can be seen from Tower Hill.

The Royal Hospital, Chelsea

A hospital for old soldiers, founded by Charles II in 1682. The buildings were completed in 1690, the architect being Sir Christopher Wren.

Situation: Facing the river, on Chelsea Embankment.

Hours of Admission: 10 a.m. to times varying from 8 p.m. in summer to 4 p.m. in winter, according to the closing time of the South Grounds.

Admission Fee: No charge.

+ Tower of London (Pl. 9)*

Begun by William the Conqueror in the eleventh century in the south-east angle of the Roman Wall of Londinium. The keep or White Tower, which now contains the collection of the Royal Armouries, was built soon after the Conquest. Henry III was responsible for the Wakefield Tower, where the Crown Jewels are shown; extensive additions were made by Edward I and Edward III, and Henry VIII strengthened the outer defences. Many notable men and women are buried in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.

Situation: On the north side of the river by Tower Bridge.

Hours of Admission: Mid-March and April (including Easter Saturday and Monday), 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; May to early October, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; October to mid-March, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sundays, May to early October only, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. Sunday morning services in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula are open to the public.

Admission Fee: Within the Tower, 1s. (free on Saturdays and Bank Holidays); Crown Jewels, 1s.

MIDDLESEX

Basby Park, the Old Brew House

A brick brew house, built about 1700.

Situation: In the north-west part of the Park.

Admission: Exterior only, which can be seen from the Park.

Chiswick House

A villa designed by the Earl of Burlington about 1723. The design is derived from Palladio's Villa Capra near Vicenza, and the building is one of the most important examples of the English Palladian style.

Situation: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Chiswick Station.

Admission: Work in progress; not yet open to the public. The exterior can be seen from the Park.

** Hampton Court Palace (Pl. 16)*

The palace was originally built as a country residence by Cardinal Wolsey at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Cardinal presented it to Henry VIII who built the Great Hall and other parts of the structure. Practically the whole of the southern portion of the Tudor palace was rebuilt from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren for William III. Several Sovereigns used the palace as a residence, the last being George II.

Situation: On the north side of the river by Hampton Court Bridge.
Hours of Admission:

State Apartments, Kitchens and Cellars, Lower Orangery. Weekdays, May to September, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.; October, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; November to February, 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.; March and April, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., 5 p.m. or 6 p.m., as above.

Tudor Tennis Court. Open daily April-September, from 2 p.m. to time of closing of State Apartments.

Recepting Room. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, April-September, from 2 p.m. to time of closing of State Apartments.

View; May, 10.30 a.m. until 30 minutes before closing the gardens.
 The Palace is closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Admission. *Fruit Gardens* open free daily until dusk, but not later than 9 p.m. *State Apartments* 1s. (Children under 14, 6d.). *Kitchens and Cellars* 1d. *Lower Orangery* 1d. *Tudor Tennis Court* 1d. *Recepting Room* 1s. (Children under 14, 6d.). *May*, 1d. *View*, 1d.

† *Osterley Park*¹

A great eighteenth-century house remodelled by Robert Adam between 1761 and 1780, and one of the most notable of his works. The interiors of the State apartments, much of the furniture and several garden buildings are also from designs by Adam.

Situation: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Osterley station.

Hours of Admission: 1st April to 30th September, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekdays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays; closed during the winter months and on Good Friday.

Admission Fee: 1s.

NORFOLK

Baconsthorpe Castle

A large moated and semi-fortified house built by the Heydons in the second half of the fifteenth century. The remains include the inner and outer gate-houses and the curtain wall.

Situation: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Baconsthorpe village; 5 miles east of Holt.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: No charge.

† *Berry Arms Windmill, Reedham*

One of the best and largest of the marsh mills remaining in Norfolk.

Situation: On the north bank of the river Yare, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Reedham, and 4 miles south-west of Great Yarmouth.

Hours of Admission: Weekdays: March and April 9.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; May to September, 9.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.; October to February 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Admission Fee: 6d.

* *Bisham Priory and Wayside Cross (Pl. 5)*

The remains of an early twelfth-century Benedictine priory founded as a cell of St. Alban's Abbey. The nave of the monastic church is in use as the parish church. The ruins of the crossing and eastern arm of the church, and the cloister and monastic buildings, have been cleared of debris, and the plan of the priory has been revealed. The medieval cross in Bisham village is also in the guardianship of the Ministry.

Situation: $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Little Walsingham; on the western side of Bisham.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: No charge.

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Caister-by-Yarmouth, Roman Town

Remains of a small Roman town. Part of the town wall and its south gateway have been exposed by excavation, with buildings along the main street.

Situation: ½ mile north-west of Caister-on-Sea.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission: 6d.

Castle Acre, the Bailey Gate

The thirteenth-century north gate to the outer bailey of the castle now spanning the village street.

Situation: In Castle Acre, on the south-east side of Stock Green.

Admission: At any time without charge.

+ Castle Acre Priory (Pl. 4)*

Extensive and picturesque remains of a Cistercian priory. The twelfth-century church with its elaborate west front and the monastic buildings stand to a considerable height. The western range has the prior's lodging and chapel on the first floor; there are remains of a fine wooden ceiling of about 1500, also traces of mural paintings of the fourteenth century. The gatehouse is a good example of late fifteenth-century work.

Situation: ½ miles north of Swaffham; on the south-western side of Castle Acre.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission: Free 1s.

Craike Abbey

Ruins of the crossing and eastern arm of the church of a house of Augustinian canons founded in 1206.

Situation: ½ mile north of North Craike, and 2 miles south of Bunting Market.

Admission: Not yet open to the public.

Great Yarmouth, Greyfriars' Cloister

Part of the western alley of the vaulted cloister of the Franciscans, with a small vaulted chamber adjacent.

Situation: At the end of Row 91, off Middlegate.

Admission: Not yet open to the public.

Great Yarmouth, Row 111 Nos. 6, 7 and 8, Row 117 Nos. 8 and 9 (The Old Merchant's House)

Typical examples of small town houses of the early seventeenth century, containing a display of local architectural and domestic fittings.

Situation: Old South Quay.

Hours of Admission: The Old Merchant's House: Standard. Nos. 6, 7 and 8, Row 1111; not yet open to the public.
Admission Fee: 6d.

+ *Grim's Graves and Round Barrow, Westing*

An extensive group of flint mines dating from the Stone Age. The earliest mining operations were carried out on the exposed strata in the sides of the valley. Later in the neolithic period shallow pits were sunk, but deeper and more elaborate shafts, with radiating galleries following the veins of flint, were finally adopted. Specimen shafts have been left open and can be inspected. There is a barrow some 150 yards east of the graves.

Situation: $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Thetford; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Brandon.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

North Elmham, Saxon Cathedral and Earthworks

Ruins of a cathedral of the See of East Anglia, built about 1000, converted into a manor house by the Bishop of Norwich in the fourteenth century, and standing within Norman earthworks.

Situation: At the north end of the village.

Admission Free.

Norwich, The Cow Tower

A circular brick tower belonging to the defences of Norwich, built at the end of the fourteenth century to guard the river Wensum.

Situation: On the south bank of the river Wensum, behind the Great Hospital in Bishopgate Street.

Admission: Exterior only, at any time without charge.

+* *Thetford Priory*

Extensive remains of a Cistercian monastery founded at the beginning of the twelfth century. The chancel of the Norman church was extended in the thirteenth century and a large chapel was erected on its northern side to contain a miraculous image of the Virgin. The complete plan of the claustral buildings has been revealed by excavation, together with a smaller cloister for the infirmary. The fourteenth-century gatehouse of the priory stands to its full height.

Situation: In Thetford.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

Thetford, Warren Lodge

Ruins of a small two-storeyed hunting lodge.

Situation: 2 miles north-west of Thetford, on the Brandon road.

Admission: At any time without charge.

Weeting Castle

A rectangular moated enclosure in which stand the ruins of a two-storeyed building with a three-storeyed strong tower or keep at one end.

Situation: 1½ miles north of Brandon.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Chichele College, Higham Ferrers

The remains of a college of secular canons founded in 1422 by Archbishop Chichele of Canterbury.

Situation: In Higham Ferrers.

Admission: Not yet open to the public.

The Eleanor Cross, Geddington

This is one of a series of beautiful crosses erected by Edward I to mark the resting places of the body of his wife, Eleanor of Castile, when it was brought from Hardby in Nottinghamshire to Westminster for burial.

Situation: In Geddington, by the church; 4 miles north of Kettering.

† Kirby Hall (Pl. 18)*

An outstanding example of a large Elizabethan stone mansion with exceptionally fine architectural detail. It consists of four wings arranged round a quadrangle with a projecting wing to the south. It was built in 1570 for Sir Humphrey Sleaford and enlarged five years later for Sir Christopher Hatton. Alterations were also made by Inigo Jones between 1638 and 1640. The house gradually fell into decay, and by the middle of the nineteenth century became uninhabitable. The gardens, which were celebrated in the seventeenth century, have been laid out in accordance with the original plan.

Situation: 2 miles south-east of Gretton.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 1s.

†* Longthorpe Tower (Pl. 15)

A fourteenth-century tower, part of a manor house of the de Thorpe family. The first-floor room contains a remarkable series of wall paintings of religious and secular subjects, forming the most complete scheme of domestic mural decoration of this date surviving in England.

Situation: In Longthorpe village, 2 miles west of Peterborough.

Hours of Admission: Standard

Admission Fee: 6d.

† The Triangular Lodge, Rushton

A lodge built by Sir Thomas Tresham between 1593 and 1596. It is triangular on plan, and its design contains elaborate symbolism based on the number three.

Situation: ½ mile west of Rushton; 4 miles north-west of Kettering.

Hours of Admission: Standard, to exterior of monument only.

Admission Fee: No charge.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

† Mattersey Priory

A small house of the Gilbertine Order founded in 1183. Houses of this English Order were confined to Great Britain and were sometimes designed for both nuns and canons, but in this instance the community consisted of the latter only. The scanty remains of the church and monastic buildings are grouped round a square cloister.

Situation: ½ mile east of Mattersey.

Admission: At any time without charge on application to the custodian at Mattersey Abbey Farm.

OXFORDSHIRE

Deddington Castle

Extensive earthworks of the castle in which Piers Gaveston was seized by the Earl of Warwick before being taken to execution. Excavations in the inner bailey have revealed a stone curtain wall and a small rectangular keep of twelfth-century date, and a later chapel.

Situation: On the east side of Deddington, 6 miles south of Banbury.

Admission: At any time without charge.

+ Minster Lovell*

This building was erected by the seventh Lord Lovell between 1425 and 1430, and came into the possession of the Earl of Leicester at the beginning of the seventeenth century; Minster Lovell was allowed to decay after the completion of their mansion at Holkham in Norfolk in 1796. The most interesting portion remaining is the Great Hall, which had the Solar Wing on the west and the kitchens on the east side. The buildings were arranged round a quadrangle, and in the south range is a tower overlooking the river.

Situation: By the church on the eastern outskirts of Minster Lovell, 2½ miles north-west of Winney.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

North Leigh Roman Villa

A large courtyard villa with residential buildings on the north-west, hot-air baths on the north-east, and servants' quarters on the south-west. It was occupied until c. 400 A.D.

Situation: 4½ miles south-east of Charlbury.

Admission: Free.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

The Rollright Stones

A circle of seventy-seven stones roughly 120 feet in diameter. To the east of the circle are the remains of a dolmen or prehistoric burial chamber consisting of four uprights and a fallen cap-stone. On the opposite side of the road is a solitary upright stone 8½ feet high called the King's Stone. The circle is known as the King's Men and the dolmen as the Whispering Knights.

Situation: 1½ miles north of Chipping Norton, ½ mile north of Little Rollright.

Admission: At any time without charge.

Ryhope Chapel

A fifteenth-century chapel, with medieval walls, two elaborate pews of c. 1600, and a fine late seventeenth-century reredos.

Situation: 3 miles west of Thame.

Admission: Work in progress; admission at the discretion of the foreman.

RUTLAND

Luddington Bedehouse

A manor-house of the bishops of Lincoln, given by Edward VI to the first Lord Burghley and converted by his son into an almshouse in 1602. The

principal building is the late fifteenth-century hall with an elaborate timber ceiling.

Situation: In Lyddington, close to the church; 1½ miles south of Uppingham.

Admission: Work in progress; not yet open to the public.

SHROPSHIRE

† *Acton Burnell Castle*

An early example of a fortified manor-house, rectangular in plan but having no defensive ditch, built by Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, towards the end of the thirteenth century. Parliament sat here in 1285, but as the present castle was apparently not begun before the following year an earlier building, of which all trace has disappeared, must have existed on the site.

Situation: On the eastern side of Acton Burnell.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

Acton Burnell, Langley Chapel

A small rectangular chapel built at the end of the thirteenth century. It fell into decay and was repaired in 1601 by Sir Humphrey Lee, who was responsible for the fittings and roof.

Situation: 1½ miles south of Acton Burnell.

Hours of Admission: Standard. Key at Langley Farm.

Admission Fee: 3d.

Boscobel House and Royal Oak

A timber-framed hunting lodge built at the beginning of the seventeenth century and later much altered. Celebrated as the scene of Charles II's escape from the Parliamentary forces after the battle of Worcester in 1651. The site of the oak tree in which the King hid is about 100 yards from the house.

Situation: 4 miles east of Tong and 4½ miles north of Albrighton.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 1s.

Boscobel, White Ladies' Priory

Ruins of the late twelfth-century church of a small priory of Augustinian canons. It has an aisleless nave, transept and presbytery.

Situation: 3 miles east of Tong and 3½ miles north of Albrighton.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 3d.

† Buildwas Abbey (Pl. 8)*

A Savignac abbey founded in 1133 which shortly after became Cistercian. The buildings are mostly of twelfth-century date, but the vaulted chapter house belongs to the end of that century or the beginning of the thirteenth. A beautiful ruin standing in a picturesque setting.

Situation: In Buildwas, 12 miles south-east of Shrewsbury.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

** Haughmond Abbey and Well (Pl. 6)*

Extensive remains of a house of Augustinian canons founded about 1133. The chapter house has a fine Norman doorway and the later Infirmary Hall with the abbot's lodging at its east end is exceptionally well preserved. After the suppression the abbey was granted to Sir Edward Littleton and then to the Barker family, who converted part of the monastic buildings into a dwelling house. South of the abbey is a medieval well-house.

Situation: 3 miles north-east of Shrewsbury; 1½ miles north-east of Uffington.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 1s.

Lilleshall Abbey

An abbey of Augustinian canons established on this site shortly before the middle of the twelfth century. There are considerable remains of the twelfth and thirteenth-century church, with an aisleless nave, and of the claustral buildings.

Situation: 4½ miles south of Newport and 1 mile south of Lilleshall village.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

Mitchell's Fold, Stone Circle

A prehistoric stone circle, 85 feet in diameter. There are fifteen stones visible, the largest of which is about 6 feet high, but originally there may have been double this number. About 100 yards due south of the circle is a single standing stone and the remains of another circle perhaps originally surrounding a tumulus.

Situation: 3½ miles west of Chirbury; 6 miles north of Bishop's Castle.

Admission: At any time without charge.

Moreton Corbet Castle

A castle with a small rectangular keep of the early thirteenth century and the ruins of a fine Elizabethan house. The castle was held for Charles I and taken by the Parliamentarian forces in 1644.

Situation: 1 mile south-east of Wem; 8½ miles north-east of Shrewsbury.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

Old Oswestry (Pl. 2)

An impressive Iron Age hill-fort covering an area of 68 acres and defended by a series of five ramparts. The western entrance is perhaps the most elaborate in the country.

Situation: ½ mile north of Oswestry.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: No charge.

† Wroxeter, Site of Roman Town*

The civic centre of the Roman town of Viroconium, capital of the tribe of the Cornovii. The visible remains comprise the public baths, built about A.D. 130 on the site of earlier buildings, and a colonnade belonging to the forum or market place.

Situation: 9½ miles south-east of Shrewsbury.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

STAFFORDSHIRE

† Croxden Abbey (Pl. 3)*

A Cistercian abbey founded in 1176. The principal remains are of the east range of the claustral buildings, the abbot's house, and the west front and south transept of the abbey church, the plan of which provides a rare example of the "chevet" or apsidal east end with radiating chapels.

Situation: 3½ miles north of Uttoxeter; 1½ miles west of Rugeley.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

† Wall (*Letocetum*)*

The public baths of a small Roman settlement. There is a small museum of objects discovered in past excavations on the site. Placed in the guardianship of the Ministry by the National Trust.

Situation: 2 miles south-west of Lichfield.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

SUFFOLK

† Burgh Castle*

Extensive remains of Gariannonum, a Roman fort of the "Saxon shore" series, built probably in the late third century to defend the coast against Saxon raiders. It is rectangular with pear-shaped bastions at intervals.

Situation: 3 miles south-west of Great Yarmouth; 1 mile north of Belton.

Admission: At any time without charge.

† Framlingham Castle (Pl. 11)*

An impressive and important castle with high curtain walls and towers of late twelfth or early thirteenth-century date, surrounded by a deep ditch. Over the entrance is the escutcheon of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, of the beginning of the sixteenth century, to which period the interesting brick chimneys probably belong. Mary Tudor collected her forces here after receiving the news of the accession of Lady Jane Grey. In 1659 a Poor House was built in the interior by Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Situation: On the northern side of Framlingham.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 6d.

St. James's Chapel, Lindsey

A small thirteenth-century chapel of flint and stone, once serving the nearby castle.

Situation: 7 miles north-east of Sudbury; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Lindsey.

Hours of Admission: Weekdays, April to September, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.;

October to March, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed on Sundays.

Admission Fee: No charge.

† St. Olave's Priory, Herringfleet*

The remains of a small Augustinian priory consisting of a single-aisled church, cloister garth, and south range, the undercroft of which is an exceptionally early example of brickwork dating from the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century.

Situation: At St. Olave's Station, 6 miles south-west of Great Yarmouth.

Hours of Admission: Standard, on application to the custodian at 4 Station Cottages.

Admission Fee: 3d.

Saxtead Green Windmill (Pl. 20)

A wooden post-mill for grain, with a brick round-house. The present superstructure was erected in 1834.

Situation: 2 miles west of Framlingham.

Hours of Admission: Standard. Closed on Sunday.

Admission Fee: 6d.

WARWICKSHIRE

+ Kenilworth Castle (Pl. 10)*

One of the finest and most extensive castles in the kingdom, associated with many famous names in English history. The earliest surviving building is the rectangular keep of 1133-70. The outer curtain with its towers and the outworks protecting the water defences on three sides of the castle were added in the thirteenth century. John of Gaunt made several important additions including the magnificent great hall and private apartments. In the sixteenth century the keep was modernised, a new gatehouse was built to the north and a block of buildings in the inner ward. The castle was slighted in 1649 after changing hands twice during the Civil War.

Situation: On the west side of Kenilworth.

Hours of Admission: Standard.

Admission Fee: 1s.

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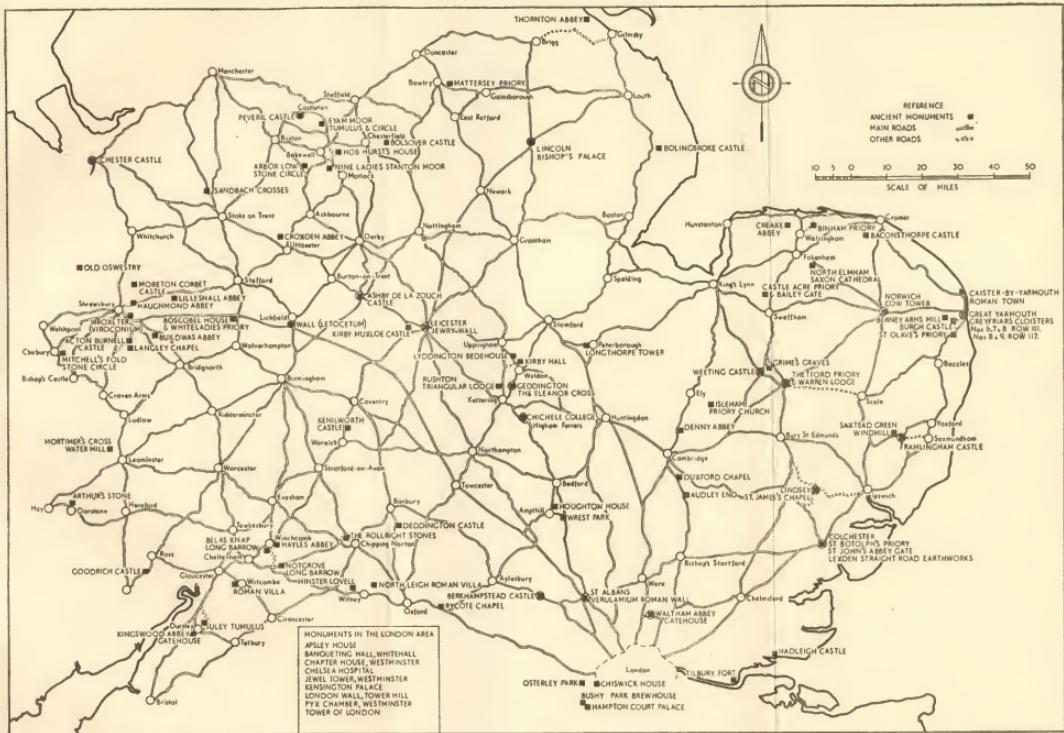
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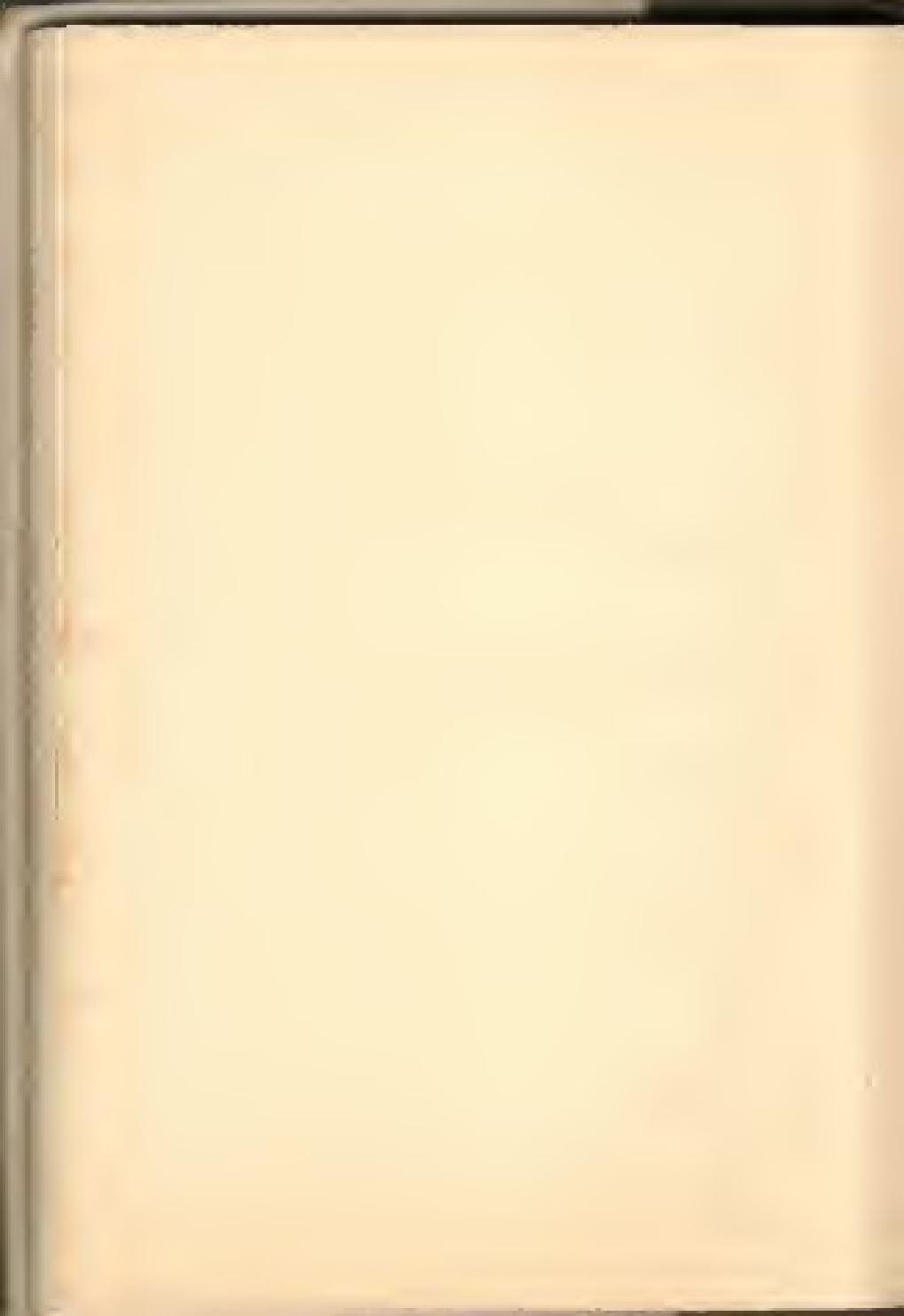
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